# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896. NO. 21


## BLAZING FORESTS

### IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE TO TIMBER LANDS

**Thousands of Acres of Timber Destroyed.—Tram Roads and Lumber Camps Destroyed.**

One of the fiercest mountain fires that has visited this section for years raged several days of this week and last week in the Seven mountains, bordering on the south side of this valley.

The mountains have been on fire on several ridges the last month or so, but was always confined to one range and not allowed to spread and communicate to other ranges. The latter part of last week the mountains again were on fire and with a high wind blowing, a territory for miles was covered, leaving a bare and blackened district.

On Sunday the fire was at its worst. The clouds of smoke rising and hanging over the district resembled an oncoming thunder storm. The wind was high all day, blowing a gale.

Across from Potters Mills, the district formerly occupied by E. M. Huyett's saw mill was cleaned out, and a man by the name of Summers, living along the road near the site of the old mill had great difficulty in saving his buildings. Michael Confer's buildings at the toll gate were only saved by hard work. The flames burned so fiercely that they would leap fifty feet into the air from the tree tops, and the heat was intense, so much so that the large gangs of men who assisted in fighting the fire by burning against it, could scarcely stand it.

The mountains were a sheet of flame for a distance of about ten miles or more, and extended from the Bear Meadows down below Potters Mills.

Kulp, Thomas & Co., have a tram road and large lumber camp in the mountains. The road runs through the heart of the mountains to Paddy mountain. Several miles of this tram road has been burned and the firm has lost thousands of dollars worth of lumber, bark and logs.

Farmers lost heavily in fences and many worked hard to save their buildings.

About two thousand cords of wood was destroyed for the Allenwood furnace company.

At Colyer the flames got so close that it was only by a hard fight on the part of neighbors that the buildings on the farm of Wm. Colyer were saved.

Reports are daily coming in of the damage done. The pecuniary loss is great. Thousands of acres of good timber land were swept over by the flames leaving only the blackened and dead trunks of trees.

A rain on Monday partly extinguished the flames, and the heavy storm that passed over this section Tuesday put a quietus on the flames, and the valley is clear of smoke once again.

**Illegal Fishing.**

Secretary Dole of the state fish commission, has sent a letter to Fish Warden Moyer of Lock Haven, stating that unless the cases of persons convicted before aldermen in that city of violations of the fish laws are pushed in court, he will cancel all orders that have been sent from that county for fish for stocking streams in that vicinity.

There are two classes of constant violations of law that are too rarely punished; these are illegal fishing and setting the mountains on fire.

**Nine Babies in Two Births.**

Fritz Heinsnit, a reputable German, living a mile from Fowler, Indiana, was astounded last week by an addition of six to his already fair-sized family. His wife presented him with a half dozen little Heinsuits at one birth, all lusty babies and all with a fair prospect of living.

Two years ago Mrs. Heinsnit gave birth to triplets, and all nine children are living, the oldest being as yet scarcely able to talk. Of the last lot four are girls and two boys.

**Two Brakemen Injured.**

A disastrous wreck occurred Tuesday night, last, on the Sunbury and Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Benfer station near Sunbury. A "double header" fast freight train was derailed by a broken brake rigging of a car. Fifteen cars loaded with merchandise, coal, and coke were demolished and the tracks torn up for nearly half a mile. Conductor Dippery escaped injury. Brakemen A. R. Eyster and L. C. Limes were seriously injured. Wrecking crews were quickly summoned from Lewistown and Sunbury.

**Counterfeit Silver Dollar.**

An 1890 counterfeit silver dollar of good workmanship is on the rounds. It is described as being a trifle light in weight and inferior in the milling about the edge.

### COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

**Cealrman Spangler Issues His Call for the Primaries and Convention.**

The Democratic voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections in their respective election districts, on Saturday, June 6th, 1896, to elect delegates to the County Convention, at which time they may vote instructions if they see fit. Under the rules of the party the election will open at 3 o'clock p. m., and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 9th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate

Two condidates for Assembly,
One candidate for Sheriff,
One candidate for Treasurer,
One candidate for Register,
One candidate for Recorder,
Two candidates for County Commissioner,
Two candidates for County Auditor,
One candidate for Coroner, and
One candidate for County Surveyor.

Said delegates so chosen will also at the same time elect three conferees to the next Congressional caucus or conference of the 28th Congressional District of which Centre County forms a part; a chairman of the County Committee to serve from the 1st day of January 1897 to the 1st day of January 1898; and transact such other business as the interests of the party may requre.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, based upon the vote for Governor in 1894, and as apportioned by the County Committee in 1895, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte, N W | 2 | Haines, E P | 2 |
| " S W | 3 | Haines, W P | 3 |
| " W W | 1 | Half Moon | 1 |
| Centre Hall | 1 | Harris | 2 |
| Howard Boro | 1 | Howard | 1 |
| Milesburg | 1 | Huston | 1 |
| Millheim | 2 | Liberty | 1 |
| Philipsburg, 1st W | 1 | Marion | 1 |
| " 2nd W | 2 | Miles, E P | 1 |
| " 3rd W | 1 | " M P | 2 |
| South Philipsburg | 1 | " W P | 1 |
| Unionville Boro | 1 | Patton | 1 |
| Benner, N. P | 1 | Penn | 4 |
| " S P | 1 | Potter, N P | 3 |
| Boggs, N P | 1 | " S P | 3 |
| " E P | 1 | Rush, N P | 2 |
| " W P | 2 | " S P | 1 |
| Burnside | 1 | Snow Shoe, E P | 2 |
| College, E P | 1 | " " W P | 1 |
| " W P | 1 | Spring, N P | 1 |
| Curtin | 1 | " S P | 2 |
| Ferguson, E P | 3 | " W P | 1 |
| " W P | 1 | Taylor | 1 |
| Gregg, N P | 1 | Union | 1 |
| " E P | 2 | Walker | 4 |
| " W P | 2 | Worth | 1 |

Total number of delegates, 79.

The officers for holding the primary election on the 6th of June, 1896, as determined by the County Committee at its last meeting on the 2nd inst., will consist of two assistants for each election district chosen by the committeeman of such district, and the following persons who are members of the County Committee, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellefonte, N W, J. C. Harper | Bellefonte |
| " S W Joseph Wise | " |
| " W W, Geo. Harman | " |
| Centre Hall Boro, Jno Dauberman, Jr | Centre Hall |
| Howard Boro, W R Gardner | Howard |
| Milesburg, Homer Carr | Milesburg |
| Millheim, J W Stover | Millheim |
| Unionville, W. H. Earon | Fleming |
| South Philipsb'g, Sam'l T Johnston, | Philipsburg |
| Philipsburg 1st W, H D Rumberger | " |
| " 2nd W, J A Walton | " |
| " 3rd W, F K White | " |
| Benner, N P, R M Henderson | Fillmore |
| " S P John Ishler | Bellefonte |
| Boggs, N P, Henry Heaton | Milesburg |
| " E P, G Hayes Lyman | Roland |
| " W P, Joseph W Follmer | Milesburg |
| Burnside, Wm Hipple | Pine Glenn |
| College E P, I J Dreese | Lemont |
| " W P, John Corrigan | State College |
| Curtin, Nathan J McCloskey | Romola |
| Ferguson E P, W H Fry, | Pine Grove Mills |
| " W P, Jacob Harpster | Gatesburg |
| Gregg N P, James P Grove | Penns Cave |
| " E P, James C Condo | Penn Hall |
| " W P, John Smith | Spring Mills |
| Haines W P, Samuel Beaver | Aaronsburg |
| " E P, John J Orndorf | Woodward |
| Half Moon, David J Gates | Stormstown |
| Harris, Chas A From | Boalsburg |
| Howard Twp, A M Butler | Howard |
| Huston, Daniel Straw | Julian |
| Liberty, W H Gardner | Blanchard |
| Marion, Michael Zeigler | Walker |
| Miles E P, Wallace I Walker | Wolf's Store |
| " M P, C J Crouse | Rebersburg |
| " W P, Geo W Hazel | Madisonburg |
| Patton Edward Marshall | Fillmore |
| Penn, Christ Alexander | Coburn |
| Potter N P Geo H Emerick | Centre Hall |
| " S P, James B Spangler | Tusseyville |
| Rush N P, John B Long | Philipsburg |
| " S P, Richard O'Neill | Powelton |
| Snow Shoe, E P, W R Haynes | Snow Shoe |
| " " W P, W J Kern | Moshannon |
| Spring N P, John S Yearick | Bellefonte |
| " S P, W H Noll | Pleasant Gap |
| " W P, Abraham Switzer | Bellefonte |
| Taylor, Allen Hoover | Hannah |
| Union, Samuel Emerick | Fleming |
| Walker, A L Shaffer | Zion |
| Worth, A J Johnson | Port Matilda |

H. J. JACKSON, Secretary. N B. SPANGLER, Chairman.

*To the Democratic Voters of Centre Co.*

Notice is hereby given to the democratic voters of Centre county that there will be no caucuses held for the purpose of nominating congressional delegates, under the rules adopted by Centre county in 1891, for the reason that I am informed and believe that said rule is not in force in Centre County; and that the delegates or conferees who will represent this county in the next congressional conference, of which Centre County forms a part, should be elected by the county convention on the 9th of June next, under the rules which obtain in this congressional district.

I have obtained an opinion on this question from an eminent lawyer of this state, which is as follows:

Harrisburg. Pa., May 9th, 1896.
Messrs. N. B. SPANGLER, Esq.
Chairman Dem. Co. Com. Centre Co.
and W. A. HAGGERTY, Esq.
Chairman Dem. Co. Com. Clearfield Co.

MY DEAR SIRS:—Your letter of May 7th, 1896, asking an opinion as to the legal method of electing conferees in Centre and Clearfield counties for nominating a candidate for congress in the 28th district has been received.

For this opinion you furnish the following facts:

1st. Prior to August 11th, 1891, the rule of the party in this district, or the custom of making nominations, was by each county convention electing three conferees and these conferees nominated the candidate in joint conference.

2nd. Centre and Clearfield counties, in 1891, sought to change above rule or custom by allowing to each county in the district a delegate for every five hundred, etc., democratic votes cast at the last presidential or gubernatorial election.

3rd. This change was not adopted by the other counties in the district.

Under this state of facts I respectfully submit the following opinion:

Section 2 of the ballot law of 1893 provides: "Any convention of delegates, held under the rules of a political party, authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, may nominate a candidate for each office which is to be filled in the state, or in the said district, or division, etc."

Prior to 1891 the democratic conference or convention to nominate a candidate for congress in the 28th district, was composed of three conferees selected from each county by the county convention, and these met in joint conference.

The rules adopted by the democratic county convention in Centre and Clearfield counties in 1891, for a change on the mode of congressional and Senatorial nominations provided for the "Co-operation of the democracy in said counties in establishing this reform in making district nominations." See rule 6, of course this rule contemplates the action of the district as therein expressed before it could be adopted or binding, and it is conceded that the conventions of the other counties never acceded to the rule and it was never adopted as a mode of making district nominations.

From this but one conclusion can be drawn and that is, the custom, rule, or method of making district nominations, prior to 1891, was not changed, and therefore under the ballot law of 1893, a district nomination must be made by conferees from each county as it existed prior to 1891.

The method of selecting the conferees belongs to each county; but the rules adopted by Centre and Clearfield counties and submitted in your letter, only apply to representation in making district nominations. As these rules imply co-operation of all counties in the district, and were not accepted in the district by all the conventions, I am clearly of the opinion, the rules in each county remain as they were prior to 1891, and each county should elect its conferees as they severally did prior to 1892; and this would mean the selection of three conferees in each county to meet in joint conference.

The position here taken is virtually decided in case of Savage's—Caldwell's nomination, 3rd district reports, page 705.

Yours truly,
JAS. A. STRANAHAN.

**G. A. R. DEPARTMENT OF PA.**

**Annual Encampment at Chambersburg.—Reduced Rates via P. R. R.**

For the annual encampment G. A. R. Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Chambersburg, Pa., June 1 to 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from May 30 to June 6, inclusive, excursion tickets from all stations on its system in Pennsylvania to Chambersburg and return, good for return passage until June 8, at a single fare for the round trip. Excursion tickets, good to return by the way of Gettysburg, will also be sold on same days at one and one-half cents per mile, distance traveled.

**The Way to Get Rich.**

The way to get rich is to trust nobody, befriend none, keep all you get, stint yourself and everything that belongs to you, and be the friends of no man, and have no man a friend of yours, heap up interest cent upon cent, to be mean, miserable and despised some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come to you as sure as disease, disappointment and death. And when pretty nearly enough wealth has been accumulated by a disregard of the charities of the human heart and at the expense of every enjoyment, death will finish the work, the heirs dance and fight over what you have left and the spirit goes—where. By all means get rich. It will pay—the devil.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlains Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

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## CAPITOL NEWS

### MCKINLEY PAID A BIG PRICE FOR THE A. P. A.

**The Senate Adopted Another Cuban Resolution.—Czar Reed Has Resumed His Crown.**

WASHINGTON.—McKinley paid a big price for the support of the A. P. A. Nothing less than a written pledge to live up to the principles of that organization should he be nominated and elected President. This pledge was obtained by a committee of three sent by the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. to see McKinley personally and report back to the Council. The visit was supposed to be kept secret and Saturday's papers contained a telegram stating that McKinley denied having been waited upon by an A. P. A. committee, but when that denial was published, the written pledge, signed by KcKinley, which to all intents and purposes makes him a member of the A. P. A., was in Washington and being discussed by the members of the Supreme Council, who had been awaiting the return of their committee with considerable impatience. With that pledge, and it is said a considerable expenditure of money, it did not take the Supreme Council long to undo the anti-McKinley work of the Advisory committee, and to virtually hitch the organization to the tail of the McKinley kite.

Czar Reed has resumed his crown and has abandoned the conciliatory, you're-a-good-fellow style which he assumed as a candidate for his party's Presidential nomination and again become the autocrat of the House that he used to be. He has also resumed the habit of making enemies by firing sarcastic epigrams at members who give him an opening either on the floor of the House or in private conversations. The meaning of all this is perfectly plain. Mr. Reed sees the McKinley shadow on the wall and no longer regards himself as in the Presidential running. He can have the second place, but it is said that he will not take it unless he finds it necessary to keep it from going to some man like Senator Proctor or to Senator Quay, both of whom he thinks betrayed him. If he takes the second place it is said that he will be open to the charge of treachery to the combine each member of which pledged himself to make no deal with McKinley.

The Democratic Senators were unanimous in their belief that Col. Dupont, of Delaware, was not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and as the Populists voted with them Dupont was turned down by a majority of 1. It was thought that some of the Republicans would vote against Dupont, but such strong party pressure was brought to bear that those who would not swallow their convictions outright by voting for him allowed themselves to be paired, which amounted to the same thing. It can be positively stated that the Democrats did not offer the Pobulists a single inducement to vote against Dupont. Aside from their convictions, there were several strong reasons for their doing so anyway, not the least of which would have been their loss of the balance of power in the Senate if Dupont had been seated.

At least one important office has sought a man, and found him before he knew it was after him. Mr. Dominick I. Murphy, of Pa., who has been nominated to succeed Commissioner Lochren, who has been nominated to be U. S. Judge of the Minnesota district, got the first news of his promotion from a newspaper bulletin board. Gen. Dana has been nominated to succeed Mr. Murphy as first Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. He has been chief of a division in the office for a long time.

When a man gets a reputation for dodging, such as Senator Allison, of Iowa, has had for many years, he cannot come out flatfooted upon any important question without creating a sensation and stirring up a nest of interrogation points. That is just what Senator Allison's square statement in favor of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver has done. Mr. Allison has been a sort of Presidential candidate for twenty years and has made it a point to try to stand well with everybody in his party. His entirely unexpected declaration is taken to mean that he, like John Sherman, has come to the conclusion that he will never get the Presidential nomination of his party and that it is useless to longer keep up the troublesome habit of dodging.

The Senate has adopted another Cuban resolution. This time it asks the President to furnish it with the details of what has been done and what it has proposed to do towards seeing that Americans arrested by the Spanish in Cuba are not deprived of any of their treaty rights. This resolution was probably adopted more for its effect upon the Spanish than for information, as every Senator must have known the prompt and vigorous steps taken by the administration which led to the setting aside of the sentence of death imposed upon several Americans by a Spanish Court Martial and the ordering of the civil trial for the prisoners Gen. Fitz Lee has received his final instructions and will this week go to Cuba. A great deal of rot has been written about these instructions. As a matter of fact they are probably known only to President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and Gen. Lee, and it is certain that neither of them would talk about them for publication. What has been published on the subject is guess work.

### SPRING MILLS.

**Improvemants About Our Town Still Going On.**

Arthur Kerlin, of Centre Hall, is the boss egg merchant down this way, they say he is the most extensive dealer of "hen fruit" in the valley.

Owing to the mountain fires, for several days the atmosphere has been decidedly oppressive, but the recent showers have quenched the flame and we are beginning to breathe again.

Samuel Crawford, one of our highly esteemed citizens of Gregg township, visits our village quite frequently; we are always glad to see the venerable gentleman, he has a pleasant word for everybody.

The Citizens Spring Mills band is practicing for Decoration day; they are improving quite rapidly. Now there is something like music, but a month ago their noise and confusion drove all the frogs out of Penns creek, and the owls and bats fled in terror.

C. P. Long, of our village, Republican candidate for the nomination for treasurer, has had a very annoying experience with a sty in one of his eyes, which kept him housed for almost two days. The trouble is these painful little ulcers rarely come singly, they are similar to a boil, get one and you will be dosed with a dozen or more.

T. M. Gramley's residence is beginning to present a fine appearance; the portico is about finished, and the interior also, then the painting will commence; Mr. Gramley will have a home he may be proud of. Last year Dr. VanValzah residing in the same neighborhood, added quite a number of improvements to his dwelling, consequently the street will soon present a very decidedly improved appearance.

Leyman, of Boggs township, Democratic candidate for the nomination for sheriff was here last week. Mr. Leyman says everything looks lovely, but whether he refers to the vegetation, or his chances, I am really unable to say. Meyer, of Harris township, Democratic candidate for the nomination for commissioner was also here. The Professor is quite popular in this latitude.

**Get the Firebugs.**

The county commissioners have the authority to ferret out and bring to punishment the people who set fire to forests. The work of the careless campers or the reckless fishermen, which results in the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber each year, should be stopped. The commissioners should make an effort to apprehend the men who start forest fires.

The penalty for starting forest fires is very severe—fine and imprisonment. The law imposes upon county commissioners the duty of appointing persons under oath to ferret out and have punished all who willfully or otherwise have caused the burning of timber lands and to take measures to have such fires extinguished where it can be done, the expense to be paid out of the treasury.

**Two Lives Saved.**

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

**Was Arrested.**

Edgar McGraw, a traveling salesman, whose home is in Carlisle, recently drove a horse from Newport to New Bloomfield in twenty-five minutes. The distance is six miles. He was arrested on a charge of cruelty and paid fines and costs amounting to $12.60 in all.

### TO BE HELD AT LEMONT.

**Ministerial, S. S. and K. L. C. E. Convention.**

The Centre District, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical church, will hold their annual convention at Lemont, beginning Tuesday evening, May 26, at 7.30 oclock, and will continue, with three sessions each day, until Thursday evening 28. An appropriate programme has been arranged, and topics assigned to the various pastors and delegates, on various subjects embraced in these three departments of church work.

All the pastors, eighteen in number, one delegate from each Sunday school, and one from each K. L. C. E. Society on the district, are expected to attend and take an active part in the discussion of these subjects.

Rev. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, Pa., Presiding Elder of the district, will be present from beginning to end, and will be the president of the convention.

Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning and afternoon will be devoted to Ministerial work; Wednesday evening, and Thursday morning to Sunday school work, and afternoon and evening Christian Endeavor work.

All the neighboring pastors and people of sister churches are cordially invited to attend each session and take part in, and help to make the convention a help to all.

### OLD FLAME FLARED UP

**At 78 Dr. Rothrock Wedded the Girl Who Was the Idol of His Childhood.**

A singularly romantic episode that smacks of the early days and really dates away back in 40's occurred at Bellefonte, the other day. Dr. William Rothrock spent his youthful days in this historic old town and met and loved a pretty young girl named Lizzie Field. His love was requited and they became engaged to be married, but the demon that interferes with so many of those affairs stepped in and they separated, young Rothrock going West, while his former sweetheart stayed and afterwards became Mrs. Little. Years wore on and neither heard from the other. Time worked many changes in nearly half-century that had passed. Mrs. Little became a widow. Dr. Rothrock had been married also, and his wife died only a few years ago.

Last year in writing to a friend, he happened to ask what became of his boyhood's idol and was greatly surprised to find she was living and a widow. He immediately wrote her and a correspondence followed, which soon reopened the old flame rekindled it to its former ardor, after its half-century of a nap. The doctor soon took a trip eastward, and after a ten days' visit left for the West a couple of days ago, taking with him a bride of 76, he at that time being 78.

### OAK HALL.

**News of the Past Week Gathered for Our Readers.**

Mr. R. C. Gilliland of Snow Shoe, candidate for sheriff, was in our town looking up his good Democratic friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Horner are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

B. F. Homan is lately engaged in putting in flood gates.

W. H. Close is building a new porch in front of the postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wagner, of Rock Forge, were pleasant visitors at the home of her parents, E. B. Peters, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Korman, of this place, were visiting friends at Rock Forge on Sunday.

For a good two-horse cultivator call on Ira C. Corman.

Two young men of this place had most too much sport with one of our girls on last Sabbath a week and almost tore her clothing off along the public road.

James C. Gilliland and daughter, of this place, attended the funeral of Wilson Gardner yesterday.

Rev. G. W. Lesher, of Boalsburg, left for Coburn on Wednesday morning.

Edward Sellers left on Wednesday morning for a trip of several days.

James Carson, of Spring township, candidate for sheriff, was in our town on Wednesday.

I. W. Stuart, of State College, was in town Tuesday.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

## THE NEWS.

An explosion of a barrel of naptha in one of the big sheds of the Standard Oil Company near the water front on Chelsea street, East Boston, started a fire which destroyed two sheds used for the storage of oil, an immense coal shed occupied by the East Boston Gaslight Company and other property. Total loss $35,000.

A cave-in occured at the Opal mines near Queretaro, Mexico, and ten men were buried under earth and stones. Word was brought to Querataro from the scene of the accident that four of the miners were killed and several others injured.——Alfred C. Fields, colored, convicted of murder in Chicago, was executed ——Fire destroyed about $70,000 worth of property in Hazleton Pa.——Six persons were badly hurt during a cyclone which passed near Mound Ridge Texas.——The Society of the Cincinnati, in session in Philadelphia, elected officers and adjourned.

A number of people were buried in Oklahoma by the cyclone leveling houses.——Mrs. Henry Schwatka and her six year old daughter were shot and killed by a Chinese cook at Yreka, Cal. The Chinaman made an attempt to kill an infant child, but failed. He then committed suicide.——Wm. Deering, of Chicago, has given $215,000 to the Northwestern University of Evanstown, Ill.——James Allen Clark and his servant, Mary Eismen, were asphyxiated in San Francisco.——The Secretary of State has issued a warrant for the surrender to the German authorities of Ernest Goecz, who has been held in Philadelphia by Commissioner Edmunds for forgery and uttering forged paper in Hamburg. Goetz, who is a bank clerk, is said to have made off with $20,000 obtained through the forgeries.——Scott Jackson was convicted at Newport, Ky., of the murder of Pearl Bryan. The jury fixed his penalty at death.——Gus Purdy and Val Jehley, two workmen, were killed by falling weights in Buffalo, N. Y.——Mrs Fitzpatrick, a widow in Ripley, O., hanged her four children and herself.——The Military Surgeons' Association, at its session in Philadelphia, elected Medical Director A. L. Gibson president, and selected Columbus, O., as the next place of meeting.——Lightning struck and set fire to a big frame house on T. J. Cramer's farm near Norfolk, Va., and an old colored man and a boy perished.——The King's Daughters' Hospital, at Martinsburg, W. Va., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Joseph Pool, whose neck was broken by a fall backwards from a wagon at Chambersburg, Pa., lived for ten days, to the astonishment of physicians, paralysis finally causing death.——George Marshall, a section foreman on the Southern Railroad, was killed by being struck by a train near Clifton, Va.——William Nelson, colored, was found guilty at Charlottesville, Va., of murder in the first degree for the killing of W. W. Thompson, and setting fire to W. A. White's storehouse at Free Union, Va.——The Amber Carpet Mills, at Mount Holly, N. J., operated by C. S. Masland & Son, of Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire. Total loss $300,000; covered by insurance.——Forest fires continue to burn in the vicinity of Egg Harbor City, N. J., notwithstanding the efforts of the farmers to check them. The weather has nearly prostrated the farmers, and it is feared they will not be able to check the flames, unless it rains. Thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed, and the loss will foot up to nearly $100,000.

Charles Brecker, known as the Prince of Fugess and James Creedan, his pal, were indicted by the San Francisco grand jury.——William Newell, alias Kid McCoy, fatally shot Comedian Charles J. Stewart in a saloon in Denver. The bullet was intended for another man.——At Columbus, Ga., Walter Wright, a young white man, shot and killed Dr. J. T. Blackwell, who, he alleged, had insulted his sister. Wright surrendered to the police. Blackwell was a young physician of great promise.——Reinholte Dunsey and Michael Reider have been arrested at Racine, Wis., on the charge of placing ties on the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the purpose of wrecking a train.——Two painters, William Dowd and Charles Lisker, of Boston, who were at work on a staging, were probably fatally injured by falling from the scaffolding, which precipitated them a distance of forty feet to the ground.——James McGuire, of Ottawa, Ill., hacked his wife to pieces and then attempted suicide.——Mrs. Irene Leonard was convicted, in Wichita, Kan., of murdering her husband to secure his insurance money——The First National Bank of El Reno, O. T., is closed. The officers claim this was done to forestall an impending run. They say that depositors will be paid in full. Liabilities and assets are not known, but are presumably about equal.

A determined attempt was made to burn down the mammoth Bunker Hill concentrator at Wardner Junction, Iowa. The concentrator was fired with the aid of boxes, sacks and kerosene, and at the same moment a portion of the large flume was blown up with dynamite, which shook the buildings at Kellogg, nearly a mile distant.——At Cadiz, Ky., during a severe rain and hail storm, John J. Wallace, a prominent farmer, and his three sons sought shelter under a large sycamore tree. The men had no sooner reached the tree when a bolt of lightning struck it and killed all four of them instantly.——The Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Military Surgeons was begun in Philadelphia.——Jack R. Alexander was killed in Paris, Ky., by John Steers.——The cruiser Brooklyn returned to the Cramps' shipyard after a successful trial.——The Southern Baptist Convention, in session at Chattanooga, concluded its work and adjourned.——Great stretches of forests on the North and South Mountains were burning and the Cumberland Valley was filled with smoke. Rain checked the fire in the region about Clearfield, Pa ——In Cape May county, N. J., four dwellings and several barns were burned.

## SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Four Hundred of Their Troops Killed in a Cuban Engagement.

Advices from Havana state that in the recent action between Antonio Maceo and General Yucian at Cacarajicaras, Pinar del Rio, 400 Spaniards were killed, while the Cubans lost 17.

Socaras, the famous Cuban leader, was killed in this battle.

# LIGHTNING'S WORK

## Terrible Storm in Delaware and Virginia.

## GREAT DAMAGE WAS DONE.

Fruit Cut Down and Crops Destroyed—Rain and Wind Work Havoc in the Western and Northwestern States.

Two persons met horrible deaths during a heavy thunder storm at Norfolk, Va., and 23 others had a miraculous escape.

The dead are S. L. Dashields and a small boy, unknown.

On the farm of T. J. Cramer, about one and a-half miles from Ocean View, on the county road, there is a house which is occupied by his berry-pickers, they numbering 25. They were all soundly sleeping when the terrific storm set in. A bright flash was quickly followed by a terrific clap of thunder, which awoke the inmates, and the greatest consternation prevailed.

On the floor lay a small negro boy of Norfolk, employed on the farm, and beside him was the old negro, Dashields, who had been employed by Mr. Cramer for 10 years.

The other 23 were wild with fright, and to add horror to the situation, flames were shooting from every corner, the house having caught fire.

In the wild rush to save their own lives, the bodies of the two unfortunates who were killed were left in the burning building. They were entirely consumed, only the bones being found after the fire had burned itself out. Those who escaped lost all of their effects.

GREAT DAMAGE IN THE WEST.

St. Paul, Minn.—Reports indicate that perhaps $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed in Western Wisconsin by a great storm.

There were cloudbursts at Colfax and Bloomer and great damage done. Many buildings were undermined. At least 20 bridges are reported washed out in Western Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Central train from St. Paul tied up at Colfax, bridges being torn down on both sides of it.

There are several washouts and a couple of landslides. A mile east of the passenger train a freight train caught between two washouts and can move neither way.

Early in the evening an attempt was made to run a special train to Colfax from Eau Claire, but it could not get through. Reports from points south of Chippewa Falls say the storm was the worst ever known. No definite information as to the extent of the loss has as yet been secured. Nearly two inches of rain fell in St Paul.

DELAWARE STORM-SWEPT.

Wilmington, Del.—Reports from down the State are to the effect that the storm was the most severe known there for years

Wheat fields were cut down and the blades entirely destroyed. The storm cut a wide swath through a section of country 12 miles south and three miles north of Dover. At Bowers Beach three teams were blown into the bay, but the horses swam ashore and were saved.

Off the Mispillion River a score of sturgeon boats were wrecked and one man was drowned. Two boats are still missing and it is feared that their crews of two men each are lost.

In Dover many windows were broken by hail.

TRACKS WASHED OUT.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Destructive storms visited this section, doing much damage in the country, and especially along the track of the Wisconsin Central Railway west of this city, where 400 feet of track and four bridges have been washed out. At Bloomer, north of here, a cloudburst did much damage. The dam at that place is expected to go out, and if it does high water is expected in Duncan Creek. Merchants and families along the creek in this city are moving out.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Perry, O. T.—Oklahoma was visited by a cyclone. At Marshall, 25 miles southwest of here, Mrs. Jones was fatally injured by the wind blowing down her house. Ten miles west of Stillwater a terrific cyclone razed a dozen houses in one community and hurt several persons badly, but not fatally. Growing crops were badly damaged in its path. It made its way to the northeast and caused destruction as it went. The path of the cyclone was 40 miles east of here. It is rumored that several persons were killed near Dawson, 20 miles east of Stillwater, but reports cannot be verified.

## TESTED AT INDIAN HEAD.

Armor for the Russian Ironclads Stands Terrible Strains.

An eight-inch Harveyized nickel steel reforged plate was tested at the Indian Head proving grounds, Washington, Wednesday. The plate represents a lot of 600 tons of armor constructed by the Carnegies for the Russian Government, and the test was entirely satisfactory.

The armor is intended for the first-class vessel Russia, built at St. Petersburg. The dimensions of the plate were 7½ by 12 feet, and nine shots in all were fired at it, the points of impact being not less than three feet from each other, and at least two feet from the edge.

Six shots were fired from a six-inch gun at a striking velocity ranging from 1,826 to 2,100 feet, and three from a four-inch gun at a striking velocity of 1,950 feet, Haizer and Carpenter projectiles being used.

None of the projectiles went through the plate, and so far as could be ascertained the greatest penetration was about five inches. Every shot imbedded itself, while the butts were more or less shattered. The plate developed no material cracks, and on the showing made the whole lot will be accepted by the Russian government.

Anti-missionary riots have occurred at Kiang-Yin, China, where the British mission stations were looted and burned. No lives were lost.

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### HOUSE.

121ST DAY.—The session of the House was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business. Among the bills passed was one to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to detail revenue cutters to force regulations at regattas.

122D DAY.—The House decided to expunge from the Record certain tables printed in a speech made by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, which were not a part of Mr. Wheeler's original speech. The rest of the day was devoted to the contested election case of Rinaker vs. Downing, from the sixteenth Illinois district.

123D DAY.—The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by the Senate after an unusually stormy experience, lasting many days. As finally passed the bill makes direct appropriations of $12,200,000 and authorizes continuing contracts of $34,000,000, an aggregate of about $76,000,000. Mr. Gorman sought to secure an amendment to the bill limiting the contract expenditures to $10,000,000 annually, but the amendment was tabled.

124th DAY.—The House devoted the whole day to private pension bills, fifty-eight in all being favorably acted upon before adjournment. While the pension bills were being considered the committee of the whole rose informally and disagreed to the Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill and sent it to conference. Later, Mr. Hepburn raised the point that the action was irregular. The Speaker took the point of order under advisement and will decide it tomorrow.

125th DAY.—The House occupied itself in passing the private pension bills which were favorably acted upon during the two special days given to their consideration. Thirty-four were held up because they were not engrossed, but 100 were passed, leaving about sixty yet unacted upon.

### SENATE.

121ST DAY.—The California deep harbor project was before the Senate most of the day. Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, declared that the proposed expenditure of three millions was against the public interest and in the private interest of C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific. Senators Vest and Caffery took the stand that no appropriation should be made at present.

122D DAY.—After several days' debate the Senate referred the question of a deep-water harbor on the southern coast of California to a commission. Mr. Gorman's amendment to the river and harbor bill providing that future contract expenditures shall be limited to $10,000,000 annually was discussed.

123D DAY.—The House, after one of the hardest-fought parliamentary battles of the session, recommitted the contested election case of Reinaker vs. Downing, from the sixteenth Illinois district, to the committee on elections, with instructions to recount the ballots in dispute. The supporters of the majority report, to unseat Downing (Democrat) and seat the contestant, realized that the disaffection on their side was so strong that the minority report would probably be adopted and they inaugurated a systematic filibuster to gain time to rally their forces. The Speaker, toward the end, declined to tolerate dilatory tactics.

124th DAY.—The Dupont case, involving the right of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, was taken up in Senate with a view to concluding the debate and taking a final. A brief colloquy between Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mitchell developed that a difference of opinion existed as to the character of the vote. Two speeches against the bill proposing additional restriction on immigration by Mr. Gibson and Mr Nelson were made during the day.

125th DAY.—By a vote of 31 to 30 the Senate determined that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. There had been some question as to Mr Stewart's vote, but it went with those of the democrats and populists. Mr. Bacon (democrat, of Georgia) spoke against the issue of bonds without authority of Congress.

## HOW SPANIARDS FIGHT.

Routed and Driven from the Field, They Claim Victory.

Meagre details have been received in Havana of an attack made upon the famous Platero camp of the insurgents by Col. Enrique Segara's column, which was admittedly severe for the Spaniards. The official report, however, places the loss of the troops at only one lieutenant and four privates killed and one captain and twenty-seven privates wounded, while the reported loss of insurgents was fifty-nine killed, left on the field, and estimated a hundred wounded carried off.

The insurgents allowed the column to advance until part had entered a defile close under the heights, the cavalry and baggage train, being, however, still in the rear. In a moment the heights blazed with a sudden fire of musketry, and there was hurled down upon the heads of the troops a deadly shower of dynamite bombs and shells, which exploded in the ranks of the Spaniards. This sudden onslaught was totally unexpected and threw the troops into a temporary panic. It looked like a rout and as though the insurgents would sweep everything before them.

The artillery was thrown into confusion and was helpless and useless, but two guns were soon trained upon the rocks and loaded with shells, but there was no enemy visible to fire upon, the only sign of them being a heavy smoke cloud which hung over the rocks and showed where their terrible attack had come from.

The vanguard of the column also had to face at attack from a line of the enemy perched in entrenchments on the steep hills which faced them, and to add to the damage and confusion, an attack was veey soon opened on the left flank of the troops. The first company of the Seamore battalion and the cavalry were entrusted with the task of repelling the flank attack.

## BANK ROBBERS GET $11,000.

Bold Daylight Theft in a Small Illinois Town.

The most daring bank robbery which has ever occurred in Illinois was perpetrated at noon at Buffalo, thirteen miles east of Springfield, the cashier being bound and gagged and $11,000 carried off by the robbers.

The Bank of Buffalo is owned by A. A. Pickrell & Co. Two masked men entered the bank just as Carl Kloppenburg, the cashier, was locking up the safe preparatory to going to his dinner. Kloppenburg was the only person in the bank at the time. The robbers seized him from behind, bound and gagged him, and then took all the money in the bank, amounting to $11,000.

William P. Dawson, who entered the bank sometime later, saw Kloppenburg lying on the floor bound, and released him. Kloppenburg could give but a meager description of the robbers. It is thought they are experts at the business. The country has been scoured by mounted men without success.

# PARDONED.

## Pretoria Prisoners Released on Parole.

## ONLY THE LEADERS HELD.

The Report Received in London and Berlin—England Protests Against the Russian Occupancy of the Che Foo.

It was reported on the London Stock Exchange that the Pretoria reform prisoners, with the exception of the five leaders, had been released subject to three years' police supervision.

These prisoners were 59 in number and each of them was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with £2,000 ($10,000) fine, or, failing payment, one year's additional imprisonment and three years' banishment after the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

A special dispatch received from Shanghai says that the British and German ministers at Pekin have protested against the action of Russia in occupying part of the foreshores at Che-Foo, contrary to treaty rights.

The dispatch adds that the entire Russian squadron in Chinese waters will rendezvous at Che-Foo in readiness to occupy Port Arthur or Kiacho Bay, on receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg.

In well informed commercial quarters in Lincoln it is believed that the Che-Foo incident is nothing but an ordinary business deal, as Fergusson & Co., have been offering the land, which it alleged to have been seized, for sale during years past. The only cause for disquiet is found in the fact that the Russian Steam Navigation Company, through whose agent, Mr. J. Smith, an American, the land has been occupied, is a company subsidized by the Russian Government.

THE PRETORIA SENTENCES.

Berlin.—A private telegram has been received in Berlin which asserts that the sentences of Col. Frank Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, J. H. Hammond and George Farrar, the four members of the Johannesburg reform committee condemned to death and whose sentences were afterwards commuted, have been fixed at imprisonment for five years.

The sentences of the 59 other members of the reform committee which were fixed by the court at two years imprisonment and a fine of £2,000 followed by three years' banishment, have been commuted to one year's imprisonment.

FIRE IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

Moscow.—Fire was discovered in the house in the Rojdestvenski Boulevard, where the American legation is lodged, for the purpose of attending the ceremonies of the coronation of the Czar. An alarm was given shortly after dinner, while the United States Minister, Mr. Breckenridge, and his family, were still in the dining-room. The firemen promptly arrived on the scene and quenched the flames in about an hour. The damage from the fire was confined to the attics of the house and to the ceilings of the upper floor.

## OREGON A SPEEDY SHIP

Trial of the New Battleship Shows Her to be a Faster Vessel Than the Indiana.

In her official trial trip at Santa Barbara, Cal., the battleship Oregon covered sixty-two knots, the official government course, in three hours forty minutes and forty-eight seconds, making the magnificent average speed for the time over the course of 16.78 knots, or 19.25 miles an hour. This speed places her in the very front rank of ships of her class in the navies of the world, beating the Massachusetts, which had a record of 16.15 knots, and the Indiana, with a record of 15.61 knots. By her great performance the Oregon has earned for her builders, the Union Iron Works, a premium of $175,000.

The big ship started over the line at 8:11 a. m., and reached Point Conception at 10 o'clock, making an average speed of 17.09 knots. Fifteen minutes and fourteen seconds were consumed in turning, and an average of 16.49 knots was made on the return. She crossed the finish line at 11.54. The average run both ways was 16.78 knots, with a maximum for six miles of 17.34 knots, while running under 169 pounds steam pressure, the engines making 128 to 130 revolutions with much less than the allowed air pressure. After the trial, the Oregon went through maneuvers for three hours, all of which time she behaved beautifully.

Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, in speaking of the result, said: "The trial makes the Oregon absolutely unrivaled among the ironclads of the world. She beats the Massachusetts for defence and offense, and only needed a trial to prove that she can attain a speed greater than any of her rivals. The average speed of 16.78 knots practically for six hours shows beyond a question her ability of sustaining great speed for long periods. In every respect her engine performance was without an equal."

Soon after her return to San Francisco, when complete, she will be presented with a $10,000 silver dinner set by the State of Oregon in honor and appreciation of the grandest battleship in the world. The Oregon left immediately for San Francisco after sending telegrams ashore.

## TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

People Driven Into Caves—Panic in a School—Houses Demolished.

A tornada swept over Lincoln, Neb., A funnel-shaped cloud shot down from the storm centre and a general stampede of citizens for cellars and caves ensued.

At the schoolhouse the children fled panic-stricken to the furnace-room amid the wildest confusion and many of them were hurt.

The storm struck the ground north of the town. Its course was northwest. The path of the storm was from 200 to 300 yards wide, and everything in this path was razed to the ground, including several houses. After traversing a distance of about two miles the cloud arose and at a point five or six miles further to the north dropped again to the earth.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts the State.

An unknown man was killed near Clifton Heights in Media, by being struck by a train from Media due there about 11 o'clock. The man was standing directly on the track watching a train approach from the opposite direction. He was knocked some distance, and when picked up his head was crushed and his legs were broken. He died in a few minutes.

W. H. Jones, a tinsmith died in Pottsville from the effects of a peculiar accident. He was standing upon the payment holding a section of spouting which was being fastened to the eaves of a building when a sudden gust of wind caused him to lose his hold upon it. It fell, striking him in the face and threw him in the gutter. In falling his head struck the curb and he sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, which caused his death.

News has reached Allentown of a fatal shooting accident near Lehighton. George Shindler, son of W. Elvin Shindler. He is about 19 years of age. Young Shindler took the cows to pasture and also a gun to shoot frogs. In some manner the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the chin. The young man died about thee hours later.

Etta, 10-year-old daughter of Mahlon Brown, residing near Bedford, used coal oil to urge a slow fire. An explosion resulted, burning her so badly that she lived only a few hours.

It is rumored in York that the York Southern Railway is negotiating for the purchase of the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad, to make a continuous line from York to Baltimore. The York Southern was until recently the Pennsylvania end of the Baltimore & Lehigh Narrow Gauge Road, which has lately been broad gauged to Delta and is running with a traffic agreement with the Pennsylvania system.

A large stone barn on the premises of Mahlon Snyder, in Limerick Township, Pottstown, was burned to the ground. Six milch cows were burned to death. Sparks communicated to the house and it required constant work to save the dwelling. Loss, $2,500; partially covered by insurance.

The employees at the Stockton collieries who hoped there would be a settlement between the operators and the landowners so that the works would start up again are very despondent as orders have been sent to tear the rails out of the mines and take out the pumps, which means a total abandonment of all the works lately operated by Linderman & Skeer.

Peter Harvey, of Hazleton, died from an injury received in the mines about a year ago. He was for several years mine superintendent at the Vanwickle Collieries, in Beaver Meadow and Minesville. He was known as an extensive traveler, having worked in mines in nearly every quarter of the globe.

Isaac Lefevre, a farmer about 45 years old, was found dead in the road near his home in Paradise Township with his head crushed. He had been to a blacksmith shop with three horses and a bad mule, and he tried to ride the latter home. It is supposed the animal became fractious and threw him, and that the heavy wagon to which the animals were attached passed over his head.

The house of J. H. Killinger, near the Lebanon Valley Railroad, was destroyed by fire. A number of other dwellings were in imminent danger.

It was discovered that a man who was received at the Lackawanna Hospital with both legs crushed is Louis Slanger, of the West Side. Slanger beat his bride of six months and a warrant was issued for his arrest. While trying to evade the officers he got on the railroad track and had both legs so badly injured that it is thought he will die. When taken to the hospital he gave a fictitious name, thereby concealing his identity.

Edward Mellman, a veteran of the late war, aged 58, died in Lebanon of consumption, which was superinduced by two severe wounds he sustained while in the army. He was a German and came to this country when 12 years of age. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. A widow, two daughters and two sons survive.

The Luzerne County Commissioners have borrowed $90,000 in three installments of $30,000 each from one of the Wilkes-Barre banks, to meet the current expenses of the county. Most of the borrowed money will be paid back from the taxes to be collected this year.

After the sudden death of the late Edward Innes, a well-known citizen a few days ago, a will was found dated some years ago, leaving his property to a legatee, now deceased. The will was probated in order that the estate may be settled and divided among the heirs-at-law. A second will was found, dated April 1, 1896, leaving the estate valued at $16,000, to Thomas Riegel and wife, who had occupied appartments in the same house with Mr. Innes for a number of years. Mr. Innes was a bachelor.

## MASSACRE OF TRADERS.

South Sea Islanders Resort to Acts of Cannibalism.

The steamer Monow just arrived at San Francisco bring news of the wholesale massacre of traders and missionaries by natives of the islands of Manning Straits and the Solomons. Malayta savages butchered a whole boat's crew of men from the brig Rio Loge at Rubiana, two French and one American trader being slaughtered. The mission on the island had been attacked and the missionaries escaped with difficulty, going back to Sydney by the first ship. The murders on the island of Manning Straits were followed by acts of cannibalism.

A small trading schooner owned by a French trader was attacked and the owner and his American assistant and eight peaceful natives were lured ashore and beaten to death and the trading station was sacked. Two English missionaries are missing and it is supposed they were also murdered. The mission on the Ounan Island has been abandoned as the result of the atrocities of the natives.

Captain-General Weyler has no intention of resigning his post in Cuba because of the present state of the Competitor affair.

# THIRTY KILLED.

## Death Dealt Out to a Texas Town.

## MANY BURIED IN THE WRECK

The Injured Taken to Hospitals As Fast As They Could Be Extricated From the Ruins of the Demolished Building.

A special to the Fort Worth Gazette from Sherman, Tex., says:

A most disastrous cyclone struck Sherman at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, wiping out the entire western end of the town. The loss of life is appalling. The dead are estimated at between 30 and 40. This is a very conservative estimate. Many more are fatally or seriously injured.

At 6 o'clock 12 bodies were lying cold in death in the county court-house, and as many more are scattered about across the disolated west end of the city. No accurate estimate can at yet be placed on the loss of life and property. The business part of the town is deserted and the greatest excitement prevails.

The Western Union office is overflowed with anxious ones sending messages and inquiring the fate of other towns. Every available wagon, buggy and horse is in use by searchers and workers on the field of death.

Many stories of miraculous escapes are told.

The Sherman court-house is insufficient to hold the dead and wounded. The vacant Moore building on the South Square was utilized at 6 o'clock, 15 colored people, dead or dying, being placed there.

Express, drays, baggage wagons and all kinds of vehicles came in with dead bodies. Around the Moore building the highest excitement prevailed and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the names of the victims and accurate reports.

The storm struck Sherman without warning on the southwest corner of the city, and cleared a path 100 yards wide along the west end of the town. Houses, trees, fences and everything went before the terrible force of the cyclone. The negro part of the town suffered the most severely. There are probably 30 negroes killed. Ten bodies have been picked up in Post Oak Creek.

The flood of rain which attended the storm was severe. There is much difficulty in finding the dead and injured.

Capt. T. F. Ely's house was demolished and his wife and two children had miraculous escapes.

Capt. B. Berges' residence was also leveled to the ground, but fortunately the family was away from home.

Frank Ryan, manager of the Sherman baseball team, had his house blown off its foundation and completely turned around. His wife and two children escaped serious injury.

## WIND, RAIN AND HAIL.

Worst Storm in the Memory of Oldest People of Charlottesville.

A disastrous wind, rain and hail storm visited Charlottesville, Va., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was accompanied by lightning and thunder, and the damage that resulted is immense. Houses were unroofed and flooded and in several instances struck by lightning. Hundereds of fruit and shade trees were uprooted and broken off, several partly framed houses leveled, the streets turned into rivers, and men, women and children badly frightened. The wind, almost a cyclone, tore through the streets, while the rain, accompanied by hailstones about the size of peas, fell in torrents. Lightning struck the store of T. J. Wills & Co., the wind at the some time lifting the tin roof and depositing it on a shed in the stableyard of W. P. Lipscomb, tearing a great hole in the roof of the shed. The large stock of merchandise in the store was badly damaged by water, Mr. Wills sustaining a loss of several hundred dollars. The roof on the annex of Wright's Hotel was also blown off and deposited in the street. The furniture and carpets in the hotel rooms were badly damaged by water. The roof on the store of O. W. Shepherd and part of that on the store of N. B. Lilenfeld and the sheds at the Union Station were blown off. Stables were demolished, and the framework of several houses in the course of erection were wrecked. Goods in several stores were badly damaged by water. The trolley cars had to cease operations for some time, and trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were delayed on account of trees falling across the tracks. The streets are covered with debris and the gutters and sewers choked. Altogether the storm was the worst in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. So far as ascertained no one was seriously hurt.

## SCOTT JACKSON GUILTY.

Death Fixed as the Penalty for Killing Miss Pearl Bryan.

Scott Jackson was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Newport, Ky. The jury fixed his penalty at death. The crime was the killing of Miss Pearl Bryan, of Greencastle, Ind., with whom Jackson had been intimate and who was induced to come to Cincinnati for the purpose of having a criminal operation performed. On the morning of February 1 her headless body was found in a lonely place on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river. Alonzo M. Walling, a fellow student of Jackson, will be tried for complicity in the murder.

Jackson received his doom with no manifestation of emotion except ashen paleness of the face. None of his relatives were present. The aged father of Pearl Bryan and her brother, Fred Bryan, were present when the verdict was rendered.

The usual motion for a new trial was made and then Jackson was taken away to jail. He had been surrounded by a half dozen or more officers when the jury came in, and went out under their protection, although there was no demanstration to indicate a necessity for so much care.

## THE RIVER OF ROCKABYE.

Oh, river fair, with your rippling flow,
That lieth afar in a land of dreams,
Where the stainless lilies of morning blow,
And the grace of eternal glory beams;
Thy lifting croon is the mother song
That hushes an infant's wailing cry—
Oh, the way is dark and the years are long
From the beautiful river of Rockabye.

The way is dark and the path is steep,
And eyes grow dim when the heart is cold,
While the jaded spirit but longs for sleep
In this wearying, wretched race for gold.
How fair the glories of morning seem
When the night is upon us! and would that I
Might drift away in a sinless dream
On the beautiful river of Rockabye.

—ALBERT PAINE.

## A FLAG OF TRUCE.

"Alfred, I do wish you and Laura could be friends. You are both so dear to me!"

Miss Southwell's voice was a little tremulous. She was over sixty-five, a slim, fragile-looking woman. Her face reminde you of a white rose that has lost its early freshness, but has a delicate loveliness lingering about it still. True, its lines indicated more sweetness than strength of character, but the expression was so good, so pure, you felt instinctively she was one to be loved and trusted.

In the fair-complexioned, handsome face of the young man beside her there was not one tell-tale line of weakness. The hazel eyes looked down affectionately into his aunt's, but his voice, though good humored, kept its decided ring as he replied:

"But, dear Aunt Letty, what am I to do? There's no getting along with Laura unless you give up to her in everything, and I am not disposed to make myself a slave to the little lady."

"I fear we have petted and spoiled her among us——" Aunt Letty broke off with a sigh.

"Yes, that's just the trouble, aunty. You are so sweet-tempered you can't bear to find fault with anybody, and Uncle Arthur is just like you. Between you both, you've made a perfect little despot of Laura. It's too bad, for the girl is naturally a frank, generous, warm-heated creature. But come, aunty, you ought to box my ears for an impertent young puppy, as I am. I was always a great hand to preach,you know."

"Yes; but I'm afraid there's a great deal of truth in what you've said, Alfred," in an anxious tone. "You won't let the foolish child drive you away?"

Alfred gave a good-humored laugh. "Aunty, do you think I take it so much to heart as that? No, no; Laura's little airs and tempers are rather amusing than otherwise. Only I hate to see her growing up into an unamiable woman——"

A sharp tap at the door interrupted him. Without waiting for an answer, his cousin pushed it open and marched in.

You could scarcely find a more beautiful little face than Laura's, and perhaps it looked all the prettier for the flush of anger that crimsoned it just then. She threw up her head with the air of a spoiled princess, as she said, fixing her eyes on her cousin:

"As the door happened to be ajar, sir, I had the pleasure of hearing your last sentence. I see you've added backbiting to your other amiable qualities, but I think you might be better employed than in trying to set my aunty against me, for I'm the same as an own child to her, I'm sure."

Alfred's cheek reddened, but he said, facing her with an unmoved front: "You were perfectly welcome to hear every word. As for your insulting remark about me, I think you owe me an apology, though I've not the slightest expectation of receiving one."

The young gentleman marched wrathfully out, while Laura looked after him with a mixture of resentment and triumph.

"I've actually made his highness angry. Well, that's something, anyway. It's so provoking, the cool, smiling way in which he'll sit and look at me when he's worked me into a perfect rage."

"Laura!" said her aunt, with unwonted sharpness, "how can you treat your cousin so? I'm afraid what he says is too true, that we've spoiled you among us. And he did justice to your good qualities, I'm sure. He thinks you are frank and generous and warm-hearted."

Something softer than anger sparkled in Laura's saucy black eyes for a moment; but forcing back the tell-tale drops, she flung her arms around Miss Southwell's neck. "You sweetest aunty, I'm so thankful you and dear uncle brought me up instead of a tyrant like Mr. Alfred Hillier. Don't call him my cousin; he's three degrees removed, I'm sure, and I won't own him for a relation. But come now; cheer up and get dressed as quick as you can, or you won't be ready to receive the company."

"You would better run and dress yourself, little lady; it's more your company than mine."

"Dress? Yes, I will try and look my prettiest," thought Laura, as she skipped away, "and I'll flirt a little with Mr. Palmer, too. That Alfred despises him so; I'll do it just to provoke him."

Laura's room was next to Alfred's, and after her toilet was completed she could not help putting her head out to see if she could catch a glimpse of her enemy. Yes, he was gazing out, too, and their eyes met. She vanished, but soon reappeared, flourishing a stick on which she had tied a piece of black silk.

"Mr. Hillier!" she called out.

"Miss Laura!" responded the young gentleman, with a smile of provoking coolness.

"Do you see this flag?" waving it proudly. "This means 'war to the knife' from this hour between you and me."

"As you please," said Alfred, serenely. "But let us keep up at least the semblance of civilized warfare before others."

"Very good," said Laura, retiring with a final wave, while Alfred laughed quietly to himself.

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Early the next morning Laura stood in the garden waiting for her aunt. The horse was harnessed, waiting to take them to the village where Miss Southwell did all her marketing. She had been trying for some weeks to indoctrinate Laura into its mysteries, and the young lady proved herself an apt scholar.

The old-fashioned, pleasant house which Miss Southwell and her brother had occupied now some thirty years stood on a hill in the outskirts of the village. The grounds were tastefully laid out, the mountain air delicious and invigorating.

There could not be a more glorious morning than this, yet the expression of trouble on Laura's pretty face showed that her mood was not in harmony with the day.

"So provoking," she muttered, "that I should have lost my temper that way! But it was bad enough to have my ball croqueted 'way to the ends of the earth without his looking so pleased over it.

"Sophie Higley, too, 'crowing over' Mr. Palmer and me like she did! It was real unladylike. And to think of her whispering to Mary Shaw that I was 'a little stinging cockatrice'! I can never get over that."

At that moment Maria, one of their servants, came running down the piazza steps. She looked so frightened that Laura's heart leaped to her mouth.

"Oh, Miss Laura, your aunt's hurt her ankle bad, and I'm 'most 'fraid it's broke. She was half-way down the stairs when she fell, and her whole weight come on it."

But Laura was in the house by this time. She found her aunt in her room, a front chamber opposite the stairs down which she had fallen.

Miss Southwell lay on the lounge, looking very pale, but composed, and said, in a soothing tone to Laura, "Don't be frightened, child; my ankle's not broken, only badly sprained. Katy's drawing me some hot water to shower it with. And, now dear, as your uncle is away, I feel that you and Alfred must be my main dependence."

"You and Alfred." It seemed an odd conjunction. But Laura only murmured, as she laid her cheek against Miss Southwell's, "What can we do for you, dearest aunty?"

Aunt Letty kissed the girl affectionately. "Our friends from New York will be here this afternoon, as you know, and I am sure they will spend at least a week with us. Judging from past experience, I fear I shall be laid up some time with this sprain. Now, Laura, you have proved yourself such a capable little housekeeper on one or two occasions that I feel that I can trust you even with company in the house. And then our girls are so capable"—with another smile at Katy, who came in just then with the hot water.

"Bless you, ma'am, we'll do beautiful," said Katy, "though it's sorry I am to see you laid up."

"Well, Laura, I want you to go to market first thing. Your cousin will drive you over, I know. Don't be afraid to call upon him for anything. I've always found him kind and obliging. And then he has such good judgment. is the list of things I want you to order."

Whatever misgivings Laura felt, she did not make them known. "I'll do just what you tell me, aunty," she said, with unwonted docility. "Now, please attend to that poor ankle right away. Shan't we stop at the doctor's and ask him to come round?"

"No, no; I'm an old hand at sprains, and can treat it better myself."

"Well, don't worry, precious aunty, for we'll all do our very best," said Laura.

But as she descended the stairs she felt half afraid, half rebellious. "I hate to ask him," she murmured to herself. "How did he treat me last night, and this morning, too! Why, he would scarcely look at me."

Yet in her heart there was a secret longing to be friends with her cousin. She was too proud to apologize, but an idea struck her just then. Her face broke into a smile, as, taking out her handkerchief, she tied it to the handle of her parasol.

"My flag of truce," she said, giving it a flourish. "I shall ask for a suspension of hostilities till uncle gets back."

Hastening her steps, she tripped off in the direction of the arbor where her cousin was wont to smoke his morning cigar.

Yes, there he was, enjoying that masculine luxury and the newspaper together. Laura slackened her gait now, as she approached, waving her "white flag" solemnly and slowly.

Alfred looked up and his face relaxed into a smile. "Well?" he asked, glancing humorously at the handkerchief.

"It's a flag of truce," said Laura, solemnly. "I've come to request of my honorable enemy suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours."

"Agreed," said Alfred, rising and speaking with such cordial good humor that Laura felt her heart immensely lightened. "But may I ask the reason for this move on my fair enemy's part?"

"Oh, it's a shame to joke when poor aunty's hurt herself so!" said Laura, with a sudden change of tone. "She's sprained her ankle badly, just when she's expecting company, too. Uncle won't be back till to-morrow, and she feels she must depend upon you and me, and so I thought we might—"

"Clasp hands temporarily over the bloody chasm," broke in Alfred. "Well, I agree to it heartily, and you may command my services at any time. I am sorry Aunt Letty has surt herself, and if you'll excuse me for five minutes, I'll run up and see her."

"Well, you are a real good natured boy, after all," thought Laura, as she bounded away.

"And now I understand we are going to market?" said Alfred, gayly, as he returned to her side.

"Yes, I believe that's the first thing on the programme," returned his cousin.

They started off together, Laura very happy, though a little embarrassed. It seemed strange to be on such pleasant terms with her enemy. But this feeling soon wore away. The ride in the mountain air was delightful, and ere long she found herself talking with Alfred as she had never talked before. He was an uncommonly intelligent young fellow and a good student, but not in the least absent-minded. Nothing seemed to escape his observation, and with it all he was so full of fun and boyish spirits. Laura found him a most agreeable companion, and he on his part saw her in a new light, and began to feel decidedly cousinly and affectionate. Always bright and artless, she was this morning really amiable. Only once did a little sarcastic remark escape her, whereupon Alfred, without a word, pointed smilingly to the handkerchief still waving from the parasol that lay across her lap.

A bright color rose in Laura's cheeks, but she looked up sweetly and frankly into his face. "Please forgive me," she said; "I had no business to fire that shot, but I did it from force of habit."

She turned away her head immediately, but Alfred's keen eyes noticed the slight quiver of her lip, and that she had to wink hard to keep the tears back. He changed the conversation at once, and they were soon chatting gayly again.

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That evening about a dozen young people were gathered at Miss Southwell's pleasant parlors.

Miss Higley had arrived early with her two cousins, and shortly after two or three other friends dropped in, for Miss Southwell's house was very popular with the young people.

Laura, sorry as she felt for her aunt, had found this a very happy day. She was proving herself indeed "a capable little housekeeper." Then Alfred had been so kind, so good, so efficient. He was always on hand to assist her, and to help entertain the company, which none could do better than he.

The evening passed pleasantly away, while they played games, sang and danced by turns.

Miss Higley, who admired Alfred intensely, and who had allowed herself, in spite of the difference in their ages, to entertain hopes in that direction, marked with displeasure how friendly he and his fair cousin had become. Toward the close of the evening they danced together, and her eyes followed them malignantly as, the dance over, they retreated to a corner of a room and seemed absorbed in conversation.

"They are polite to desert their company that way!" she said with a sneer, to her cousin, George Lane.

"Why, they've been doing their best to entertain us all the evening, and 'the company' seems happy enough,I'm sure," said good-natured George, glancing around him. "'Every Jack has his Jill,' and nobody looks neglected. Why shouldn't they have a little friendly chat together?"

Meantime Laura is saying with a sigh, "We have a telegram from uncle—he will be home to-night."

"Are you sorry?" asks Alfred, with a kindly twinkle in his eyes.

"Not sorry to see uncle, but—well, on the whole, I think I prefer peace to war and should be really sorry to have hostilities commence again," replies Laura glancing up with a roguish but wistful look.

"Well, is it necessary to resume the campaign?" says her cousin, kindly. "I find the present atmosphere very refreshing, myself. Suppose we swear a perpetual peace?"

Laura tries to laugh, but the bright eyes are full of tears, and her voice trembles as she answers: "Cousin Alfred, you are so kind; you give me courage to do what I've longed to do all day—apologize for my badness, and promise to 'try and be good' from this time."

His fair enemy has surrendered at last, unconditionally; but if Alfred feels any masculine triumph, he does not betray it by word or look.

"We'll both start again," he says, heartily taking the little hand in his large grasp for a moment. "For myself I feel I've been a dictatorial, overbearing sort of a fellow, and I want to ask your pardon in my turn. And now may I ask as a great favor that you'll give me that blessed little flag of truce? I want it for a momento of this auspicious day."

"I'll give you half of it with pleasure," says Laura, with a musical little laugh. "But I'd like to have half of it myself to remind me always to 'keep the peace.'"

Miss Higley, who, while pretending to talk with her cousin, had been watching the couple furtively, now said, in a sharp tone: "Well, they really seem almost 'spooney'; and to think how they've been sparring ever since he came! George, do you think you see any signs of—well, you know what I mean—over there?"

"Well," said George, his shrewd face breaking into a kindly smile, "I'm not a great judge of such matters, and I don't like to jump at conclusions; but judging from appearances, I should say there were signs not only of solid peace but of a life-long union between the two belligerents."

## MEN'S HAIR AND SCALP.

### Information Gleaned While Having the Head Shampooed.

"We are never too old to learn" is certainly true in many cases, and I made some rather startling discoveries regarding this important subject, and found that many common uses had become general abuses. For example, the old rule of thoroughly brushing the hair before retiring each night does strengthen the roots, and while it is a good rule for some, it is a bad rule for others. It certainly darkens the hair materially—due, of course, to the fact that the natural oil is brought out—therefore, light-haired women so anxious to remain blonde should surely avoid it. Persons with dark hair, especially if wiry, should part it through the middle, brush the one-half at a time carefully and evenly, so as not to tear it. Your brush is largely responsible for this, however, so use a long bristle, not too closely strung together. The French are undoubtedly high authority on this much abused subject, and M. Tonsorial insists that the simplest is always the best, and auburn, blonde or chestnut hair for washing needs nothing beyond a weak borax water, a teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. Remember, not a handful, for then it becomes injurious, and, like the good doctrine of homeopathy, you find what cures will kill if discretion is left out.

Once a month singe the ends of your hair. Most people cut the ends, but this is bad; it destroys the nourishment and life. Singeing drives the fluid back to the roots. This is a custom said to have had its origin among women of the West Indies, and is probably true, for they are noted for their beautiful hair.

Massage the scalp occasionally; it is so beneficial; it stimulates circulation; it prevents the hair falling out, and is especially good when a small quantity of vaseline is used, but rub it in carefully and thoroughly or it leaves your hair streaked and striped on the outside, and no benefit is derived to the scalp and roots, for which it is intended. The old adage of removing gray hair is an excellent one: "To the funeral of each gray hair pulled come twenty mourners," and soon find the dead fluid diffusing itself rapidly among healthy roots, and grayness follows quickly. The abominable practice of using hot irons to the hair is responsible for much of the dead, ugly, colorless fringe that soon becomes a disfigurement to many an otherwise pretty face. Use cold water and paper, or curling pads, anything rather than heated tongs. It was an old saying and a true one, "Woman's hair is her crowning glory." Why not preserve it as long as possible? Now all these points I gained from my loquacious hair dresser while I sat in her high chair with bibbed apron tied under my chin, and what a delightful nap I might have taken during my massage and shampoo had I been less interested in her subject.—Philadelphia Times.

### Mystery of Pisa's Tower Solved.

The common opinion has been that when the leaning had reached the third story the ground sank, and with it one side of the tower; that the architects then planned the remaining five stories so as to throw the greatest weight upon the oppopsite side and thus insure stability. While there is high authority for this opinion the theory of intentional inclination is very conclusively shown in an article in Scribner's Magazine, 1874, entitled "A Lost Art," also in Ruskin's "seven Lamps of Architecture, the Lamp of Life." In both these articles the principle of subtle architecture illusion is clearly established. Close observation and actual measurements reveal the fact that perspective illusion was not confined to Pisa, but was practiced in the middle ages on a most extensive scale, not only in Italy but throughout Europe. Pisa enjoyed for a long time the most intimate commercial relations with the Greek civilazation of the Byzantine empire. For eighty years of the eleventh century from the close of which the cathedral of Pisa dates, the doge of Pisa was also the duke of Athens, so that in the great Pisan buildings the Greek architecture is dealt with, and the established facts on their part of intentional inclination, intentional obliquity and intentional curves, to highten architectural effects by optical illusions, destroys the theory of sinking foundations. The article referred to in Scribner's points out these irregularites in the cathedral andbaptistery of Pisa so clearly that the merest amateur may for himself discover that there is a very perceptible inclination of the baptistery. The leaning tower is, therefore, but an extreme phase of the Pisan irregularites in architecture and not built upon a sunken foundation.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Eskimo.

Supposably the Eskimos came originally from Asia, though Mr. Dall believes that the stock is American, separated tens of thousands of years ago from the aboriginal Indian. There is, however, we think, a preponderance of arguments, which tend to show that the Innuit is of Asian origin, for the Behring Strait is narrow, and to-day the natives cross the shallow sea. At no very remote period there might have been a dry-land connection between the two continents. Physically there is a strong resemblance between the Eskimos and the Chinese, so much so that a surgeon who had lived many years in China mistook an Eskimo in a Chinese hospital for a Chinaman. Dr. F. A. Cook, of the Peary expedition, has given us the measurements of the Eskimos. The average male is five feet one inch, and the female four feet eight inches, and the first weighs 135 pounds and the other 118. Something which is curious, in addition to the Mongolian type, is that "the muscular outlines of the body are nearly obliterated, from the fact that they have immediately beneath the skin a layer of blubber, or areolar tissue, which protects them from extreme cold.

### Why Doctors Give Poisons.

There is a small, kilted boy in Harlem who has some advanced ideas that may prove sugggestive to the medical fraternity. He stood in his mamma's sick room one day, looking at the doctor's open medicine case, with its fascinating rows of little bottles filled with white pellets, interspersed with others in more artistic tints of yellow, pink, gray or green.

"Don't give mamma any of zat kind, please," said Benny finally, pointing to a bottle filled with green tablets.

"Why not, my son," said the doctor.

"Because," promptly replied the child, "they'd poison her."

"And so you think I poison people, do you?" said the now amused physician.

"Oh, yes," said this infant philosopher, with great cheerfulness; "when people are very sick and can't get well you give 'em poison an' zey die nice and easy and go straight to Heaven," and Benny clasped his hands, with an angelic look of rapture expressive of the state of bliss of patients thus summarily disposed of.

The doctor retired thoughtfully.

### The Boers a Solitary People.

These features of South African nature, its silence, its loneliness, its drear solemnity, have not been without their influence upon the mind and temper of the European settler. The most peculiar and characteristic type that the country has produced is the Dutch Boer of the eastern plateau, the offspring of those Dutch Africans who some sixty years ago wandered away from British rule into the wilderness. These men had, and their sons and grandsons have to some extent retained, a passion for solitude that still makes them desire to live many miles from any neighbor, a sturdy self-reliance, a grim courage in the face of danger, a sternness from which the native races have often had to suffer. The majesty of nature has not, however, made them a poetical people, although the fact that they read nothing whatever but the Bible might be expected to have stimulated their imagination and purified their taste.

### The Highest Price Watch.

"While in Geneva some months ago," said Colonel J. R. Reynolds, "I visited the principal watch works there, and as a matter of curiosity asked the manager what was the highest price watch that was made in Geneva. He said that the most expensive watch turned out in Switzerland was worth $700. This watch had a split second hand and struck the hours if needed. It also had in it a tiny musical box, which played three distinct tunes. This watch, he said, was the finest that could be made, but that ornaments, diamonds, etc., could be worked into the cases, which would run the price up into as many thousands as the purchaser desired. He said there had been one watch made in his establishment the cases of which had been studded with diamonds, and which cost $17,000, but as far as the watch itself was concerned it was a $700 watch.

### Why Women Live Longer Than Men.

In the 49th registration report of Massachusetts (1890) the compiler presents the statistic of 203 persons who were reported as having died during the years (1881-90) at the age of one hundred and over. Of this number 153, or 75.4 per cent., were females. By the State census of 1885, the number of females living over eighty years of age was nearly double that of males. The greater exposure of men to accidents, to weather agencies, to the constant strain of business life, to the anxiety of providing for the family, all tend to shorten the life of men. The deaths by accident among men are more than threefold greater than among women, and men commit suicide in about a three-fold ratio as compared with women.

### A Meteorite that Paid a Mortgage.

Another illustration of uses to which meteorites may be put before their real character is known, is afforded by those of Kiowa county, Kansas. They fell on a prairie where rocks were scarce and valuable, and the farmers of the vicinity found meteorites convenient for holding down haystacks, stable roofs, or covers to rain barrels. For such purposes they might have been used for a long time, had not the wife of one of the farmers become convinced that there was something unusual about them, and called in an expert to examine them. He at once recognized their nature, and the enterprising woman finally sold hers for enough to pay off a heavy mortgage upon the farm.

### Electric Light in Indian Temples.

The temples of India are to be lighted with electricity, the example having been set by the great shrine of Siva, at Kochicaddie, near Mutwai, in Ceylon, and is to be speedily followed by the equally vast and ancient foundation of the Natukotto, in the same island. In no long time others will adopt the same improvement, till all the holy places of the peninsula are so equipped that by pressing a button they can be instantly illuminated, like a modern hotel or theatre. The innovation is enough to make Siva and Vishnu, and even the great Brahma himself, gasp and stare.

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The Danes were the first to abolish slavery in their West Indian possessions.

# THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

## JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

### Lost---To Fit the Appetite---A Boy's Reason---His Only Fit---Bad Habits---The Code of Prices.

LOST.

"I am lost!" he shrieked.
Far away she heard him and smiled.
"Ha, ha," she laughed to herself.
She had been trying for an hour to lose him.

TO FIT THE APPETITE.

"What do you charge for board?"
"Do you ride a bicycle?"
"Yes; what difference does that make?"
"It'll be $1 more a week!"

A BOY'S REASON.

"When I grow up," said little Jack to his father, "I'm going to be just like you, papa."

"That's sweet of you to say," said his father.

"Well, I mean it," said Jack. "What a snap you do have with mamma around to wait on you!"

HIS ONLY FEAT.

"How is it," asked the flippant young person, "that you have no medals, when you are so prominent a member of the athletic club?"

"Oh," said the elderly gentlemen of sporty proclivities, "all I ever did in the way of athletics was to lift the mortgage on the clubhouse."

BAD HABITS.

Augustus: Jorkins had a bad fit last night.

Algernon: Indeed! Where?

"Just outside Handmedown the Clothier's store."

"Oh, pshaw! He's had many a worse inside!"

THE CODE OF PRICES.

Doctor—You have Bright's disease. The diagnosis will cost you $10.

Patient—That is too much money.

Doctor—Very well, then; you also have a severe cold.

HOKY TEMPERS.

"They tell me Griggs and his wife are constantly on the verge of quarrelling."

"Yes; they don't dare to sit by an open window."

"Why not?"

"Afraid of falling out."

AN INNOVATION.

"We've got the loveliest college colors!" the intellectual girl exclaimed. "They were unanimously adopted, and the suggestion was mine."

"I suppose you've imitated the older colleges," said her brother.

"No, we haven't. We haven't used any of their heavy, commonplace colors. Ours is an entirely original combination."

"What is it:"

"Shrimp pink and elephant's breath."

LONG OVERDUE.

First Spinster—What do you think the coming man will be like?

Second Spinster (wearily)—Oh, I don't know. I don't believe he's coming. I have given up looking for him.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Jack Gayboy—I'm surprised that your father gave his consent.

She—Oh, he doesn't know you as well as I do.

THEORIZING.

They were discussing the new boarder.

"He slips in and out of the house so quietly," said the widow, "that I think he must have been a married man once."

"Maybe it is that," said Mrs. Hashcroft, as a troubled look came over her face, "and maybe he is in the habit of getting behind with his board."

ALWAYS.

The young man who prides himself on being original was talking to Miss Cayenne.

"Your mother seemed very much amused at that little story I told her last night," he said, self-approvingly.

"Yes," she replied. "Ever since I can remember, mother has laughed whenever he heard that story."

ATTRACTIVE TO BICYCLISTS.

"Have you visited the Phipps' conservatory lately, Miss Gaswell?"

"No, Mr. Dukane; I haven't."

"I think you would enjoy a visit very much. You are such an enthusiastic wheelwoman."

"Pardon me, but I do not exactly see the connection between a conservatory and bicycling."

"Well, the conservatory is full of bloomers, you see."

MODERN COURTSHIP.

"I am dead gone on you," said he,
She briefly answered "nit."
"Proud one," cried he, "you'll rue the day
I got the icy mitt!"

SHE'LL BE THERE.

Little Bobby (asking for information): What is the crack of doom, mamma?

Little Bobby's Mother (recollection of one of the cook's efforts in the china closet still rankling): I don't know, Bobby; but, whatever it is, Nora Mulcahy will be there to help crack it!

MARKING THE SEASONS.

"Do you notice how time flies, Tommy?"

"Yes'm."

"In what way?"

"W'y, seems to me 't aint been a week since I wuz licked for skatin' on thin ice, 'n' las' night I got it agin for goin' in swimmin'!"

### An Uncrowned Emperor.

The German Emperor has never been crowned; neither was his father, Emperor Frederick. In the case of the present Kaiser the ceremony was omitted for economical reasons. Emperor Frederick died before there could be any talk of a coronation, though whether it would have taken place, even had the Emperor lived, is doubtful. Prussian kings have the right to crown themselves if they wish it, and the privilege of dispensing with the ceremony if it is preferable. Kaiser William I was probably crowned because he was not the direct heir to the throne, being the son of Friedrich Wilhelm III. Friedrich Wilhelm IV. had no sons.

THE CEN RE REPORT ER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 21.


ANNOUNCEMENT.

*Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.*

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L Neff, of Boggs township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Bottorf, of College Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Zion, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Foster, of College township, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER.

ED. CENTRE HALL REPORTER,

*Dear Sir;*—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and C. O. C., subject to Democratic Rules.

Respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

*To the Democratic voters of Centre Co:*

Upon the solicitation of many citizens of Centre county, Mr. Isaac S. Frain, of Marion township, has finally consented to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. We take pleasure in endorsing his action, because we know him to be eminently qualified for the many complex and trying duties which the position involves To the taxpayer this is the most important office, and deserves our careful deliberations. We have confidence in his integrity, and his ability; and from his many years experience as a farmer and active worker in various interests that tend to promote the welfare of the farmer, we firmly believe he would be a valuable man for the position, where intelligent, conservative counsel is so much needed. Further, if he should become the choice of the party, we believe his name would bring strength to the ticket.

For these reasons we take this opportunity to endorse his candidacy and solicit from others the kindly consideration it deserves.

H. T. MCDOWELL.
J. J. HOY.
JOHN L. SHAFFER
HENRY WHITEKEATHER.
JOHN S. HOY.
All of Marion twp.

CROP reports from some of the western states are highly encouraging.

WITHIN the past ten days terrible cyclones have visited Texas and parts of the western states, causing great loss of life and destruction of property.

THE Democratic nominee for President may be Pattison, Whitney, Carlisle or ex-Gov. Russell. Either one will get the united support of the Democracy.

THERE never was a more miserable do-nothing congress than the present one, nor a more infamous legislature than the last one. May we never be cursed with its like again.

THE M'Kinley boom is still crawling up, much to the displeasure of Quay, Platt and Reed. It is even asserted Pennsylvania will drop Quay after the first ballot and go to M'Kinley. Southern Republicans go for M'Kinley because they believe he is for free silver. The Republicans of the northern states who favor M'Kinley, allege, on the other hand, that he is not for free silver. The Republicans who do not favor M'Kinley say he is a straddler, and that's about the truth of it.

THE McKINLEY SITUATION.

The Philad. Record says Major McKinley knows that in the race for the Presidential nomination the vote of a Free Silver delegate counts for as much as the vote of a Sound Money delegate. Hence he keeps his mouth shut. He trusts to his past financial record for the support of the friends of cheap money and to his reputation as an ultra-protectionist to hold fast to him the votes of the Sound Money manufacturing States. And he will run on the platform his party shall make for him. This is not an altogether satisfactory showing for citizens who believe in courageous and conscientious statesmanship and who think that a man who is afraid to announce his views as a candidate cannot be trusted as a President; but it is politics of the prevailing variety, and apparently, winning politics. The only danger to Mr. McKinley and his boomers lies in the possibility of a revulsion of public sentiment. We have it on good Republican authority that the people cannot be fooled all the time.

A Non-Puncturable Bicycle Tire.

A young man named Shaffer, of Coatesville, Pa., claims to have made a fortune by his inventive genius, but is holding out for more cash. He claims to have at last found what bicycle manufacturers have been searching for for many years; a tire which will not puncture and which is so simple that no time is lost in the work of repair. The principle of the invention he does not divulge. It is said that he has received an offer of $65,000 in cash for his invention from the Remington Fire Arms company, but that he has refused the sum offered. He is holding out for $300.000.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John B. Watkins and Mary Hoover, of Boggs township.

Samuel S. Kreamer, of Centre Hall, and Sadie B. Scholl, of Potter twp.

Clyde A. Vonada, of Woodward, and Candall J. Neese, of Penn Hall.

Represent This County.

The Centre county Medical Society elected Doctors J. L. Seibert and A. Hibler, of Bellefonte; F. H. VanValzah of Spring Mills, and C. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg, delegates to the State Medical Society which meets in Harrisburg next month.

Band Festival.

Next Saturday evening the Potters Mills cornet band will hold a festival in Allison's grove. Ice cream, cake, etc., will be served. The band will furnish music throughout the evening. All are invited to attend.

Make them Clean Up.

The council intend putting into effect the ordinance against rubbish and blocking up the alleys in the borough. They should be kept as clean as the streets.

Old People

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative, It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, addins strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.


**THE OLDEST AND THE BEST**

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

**AYER'S** Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.



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**For the whole family**

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

**Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

10c 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

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**NO-TO-BAC** GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.



**New Spring Stock.**

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.


MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1896.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax, for the year 1896, as follows:

| Postoffice. | Names. | Business. | Class. | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aaronsburg | Mensch, R W | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Philips, W H | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Axemann | Meyers, Henry | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Bellefonte | Allison, Archibald | Steamfitter | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Anderson, John | Billiards and pool | 7 | 40 75 |
| " | Anderson, John | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Achenbach, B C | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Achenbach, W T | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Aikens, J A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Blair, F P & Co | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bellefonte Supply House | Steamfitters | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bauer, J N & Co | Merchants | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Blackford, G I | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Brown, E Jr | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Brachbill, W R | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bush, G T | Stationer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bush, Mrs L | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co | Coal, grain and oil | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Brockerhoff Bros | Grain etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Brockerhoff, H & Co | Grocer, wholesale | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Beaver Lumber Co | Lumber | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Bauer, V J | Boots and shoes | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Crader, Joseph | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Cruse, A J | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Cunningham, J M | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Coxey, W G | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Crider, P B & Son | Lumber | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Doll, Louis & Sons | Boots and shoes | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Dubbs, John | Implements | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Fauble, M & Son | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Garman, E F | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Garbrick, John | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Gerberich, Hale & Co | Grain etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Green, F P | Druggist | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Harper, Jared | Grocer | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Harris, Jas & Co | Hardware | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Irvin, Daniel's Sons | Hardware | 12 | 29 75 |
| " | Joseph Bros & Co | Merchants dup | 8 | 30 75 |
| " | Jackson, G W & Co | Grain etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Katz & Co. Ltd | Merchants | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Krumrine Bros | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Karstetter, S W | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Kurtz, J C J | Stationer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Lyon & Co | Merchants | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Lewin, Samuel Agt | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Larimer, R G | Grocer | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Montgomery & Co | Clothiers | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Mingle, A C | Boots and shoes | 14 | 10 75 |
| " | McKee, H A | Hardware | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | McCalmont & Co | Coal and implements | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Meyer, W T | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | McClure, Jas I | Guns and harness | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Meese, John | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Munson, L T | Coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Nagley, F E | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Otto, H | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Parrish, C M | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Powers, E L | Boots and shoes | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Ray, C T | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Rees, G W | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Roundtree, J T | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Rhoads, E K | Grain, coal etc | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Racket Store Co | Merchants | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Rine, C R | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Richards, F C Sons | Jewelers | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Rowe, E C | Furniture | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Schreyer & Shaffer | Grocers | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Schad, R J & Bro | Steam fitters | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Sechler & Co | Grocers | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Shuey, C C | Grocers | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Sourbeck, John | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Singer Machine Co | Machines | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Scofield, E W | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Thal, M T | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Twitmire, W T | Stoves etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Taylor R B | Coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Waite, J S & Co, Agts | Implements etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Williams, S H | Wall paper | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Wilkinson, W H | Queensware | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Wetzel, L C | Bicycles | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Zeller, J & Son | Druggists | 13 | 10 75 |
| Blanchard | Delong, L J | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Glossner, S H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Kunes, S H & J I | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Quigley, J A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Snyder, H A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Boalsburg | Bricker, L S | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Stewart, J T | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Weber, J H | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Benore | Baisor, J W | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Love, Mrs Jobn | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Haugh, John | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Centre Hall | Benner, G O | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bartholomew, R E | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Kreamer & Son | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Murray, J D | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Ocker, G W | Grain and coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Wolf & Crawford | Merchants | 12 | 13 25 |
| Coburn | Glasgow, J W | Merchan s | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Guisewite, Luther | Grain and coal | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Hoffa, John | Grain and coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Meyers, W H | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Meyer, T F | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Colyer | Smith & Crawford | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Clarence | Boddinger, T B | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Farmers Mills | Rishel, J H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Fleming | Greist, T E | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Greist, A J | Merchant | 11 | 15 75 |
| Fillmore | McEntire, N R | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Guyer | Smith, M | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Hublersburg | Hoy, G F | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Kessinger J R | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Howard | Kline, Jackson | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Long R P | Merchant | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Lucas & Bro | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Moore, H A | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | McEntire, O W | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Schenck, A A | Hardware | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Tacmpson, W H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Weber, B Sons | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Hannah | Berkwith, John | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Julian | Henderson, John C | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Irvin, Daniel | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Lemont | Grove, D A | Grain and coal | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Lenk, F J E | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Ross J Irvin & Son | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Linden Hall | Keller, Mrs J W | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Meyers, A E | Grain etc | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Ross, J H | Merchant | 12 | 13 25 |
| Madisonburg | Kline, H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Smith Bros | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Moshannon | Lucas, J T | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Milesburg | Boggs, A T | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Essington, L E | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Fisher, C H | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Hugg, Enoch | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Miles, W B & Son | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | McCoy & Linn | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Newman, A | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Neff, Mrs S | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Poorman, Ed | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Wetzler & Bierly | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Millheim | Deibler, J H | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Frank, A A | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Goodhart, W L | Implements | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Hosterman & Stover | Hardware | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Kessler, A | Cothier | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Maize, A P | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Musser, W S | Pool room | 8 | 30 75 |
| " | Morris, C H | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Stover, J W | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Spigelmeyer, M C | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Harter & Campbell | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| Nittany | Peck, S & Son | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Shaffer, B F & Son | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Oak Hall | Korman, H P | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Stuart, J W | Grain and coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| Penna. Furnace | Irvin, E L & Co | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Ward, W S | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Pine Grove Mills | Krebs, J B & Bro | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Krebs, D C & Bro | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Weaver, D H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Pleasant Gap | Noll, W H & Bro | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Potters Mills | Long, P P | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Thompson & Smith | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Penn Hall | Fisher, J B Sons | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Powelton | Jackson, R A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Pine Glenn | Beak, G R | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Port Matilda | Chaney & Thompson | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Hoover & Crain | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Pringle, S R | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Reese A W | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Philipsburg | Andrews, W C | Merchant | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Atlantic Refining Co | Oils wholesale | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Adams, H | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Bunnell, J M | Musical instruments | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Buck, Jas | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Brinton, L C & Co | Grocer | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Barnes, Thos | Merchant | 7 | 40 75 |
| " | Barber, J F & Co | Hardware | 9 | 25 75 |
| " | Barnes, J & T | Clothiers | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Brandiman, Joseph | Merchant | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Burchfield, W E | Novelties | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Campbell, Chas | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Custer & Norris | Paper and paint | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Decatur Store Co | Merchant | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Davis, C H | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Dunwiddie, W A & Co | Druggists | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Davis, N N | Jewelers | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Deige, J D | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Davidson, M H | Smoked meats | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Denlinger Bros | Oils, wholesale | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Doughty, Wm | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Deakin, Thos | Pool room | 8 | 30 75 |
| " | Dunsmore, W G | Grocer | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Emery, Harry | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Frank, W E | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Files, J F | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Forsey, D | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Friberger, C T | Grain and hay | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Gray, I V | Merchant | 7 | 40 75 |
| " | Graham, Herd & Co | Hardware | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Haworth Bros | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Heeding, C | Boots and shoes | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Heffley, H O | Novelties | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Harper, A W | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Hess, Wm | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Herman, Gerson | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Holt, Elmer | Pool and billiards | 7 | 40 75 |
| " | Herman Geo | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Homer, John E | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Hoffman Bros | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Harvey & Co | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Haworth, Jas | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Homer, K F | Green grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Henderson, Edwin | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Hoover, Hughes & Co | Lumber | 10 | 20 75 |
| " | Jones & Co | Hardware | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Kessler, L G | Merchant | 8 | 30 75 |
| " | Lehman, Joseph | Clothier | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Mellick, W M | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Mayer, Adam | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Marks, A M | Shoes and carpets | 12 | 13 25 |
| " | Moore, Frank | Confectioner | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Meyer, T J | Tobacconist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Musser, W A | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | McCausland, T G | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Murray, Jones & Co | Lumber | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Naugle, G W | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Owens, W C | Hardware | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Parker, Geo | Stationer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Plant, Barber & Co | Grocer, wholesale | 3 | 100 75 |
| " | Russ, John | Restaurant | 8 | 5 75 |
| " | Reilling, J M & Co | Jewelers | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Ratowsky, C | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Rothrock, W T | Novelties | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Righut, S W | Jeweler | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Ratowsky, B | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Racine Store Co | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Switzer, L J & K | Milliners | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Swift Bros | Beef | 9 | 25 75 |
| " | Schmidt, F & R | Merchants | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Streamer, J C | Clothier | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Singer Machine Co | Machines | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Woll, Wm | Grain and hay | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Weber, Frank | Furniture | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Woomer, E S | Clothier | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Woodring & Dunnings | Smoked meats | 14 | 7 75 |
| Rock Springs | Miller, C D | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Roopsola | Robb, Wm | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Roland | Parker, J M | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Rebersburg | Carlin, W J | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Kreamer, G W | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Miller, H G | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Waite, S W | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Stormstown | Burket, I G & Bro | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Griffin, J H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| State College | Erb, S | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Foster, W L | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Foster, R M | Grocer | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Krumrine, J N & S | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Krumrine, J N & S | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Long, C P | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Meek, L Olin | Hardware | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Stuart, John W | Grain and coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| Spring Mills | Allison Bros & Co | Grain and coal | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Long, C P | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Long, G H | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Moyer, C A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Pealer, Wm | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Sandy Ridge | Garland, James | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Sandy Ridge Supply Co | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Twigg, W J & Bro | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Snow Shoe | Boddinger, T B | Merchant | 11 | 15 75 |
| " | Gunsalus Harry | Clothier | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Haynes, R J | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| " | Lucas, A | Pool room | 8 | 0 75 |
| " | Reeser, J H & Sons | Grocers | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Seckel, W A | Druggist | 14 | 7 75 |
| Tusseyville | Swartz, S M | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Walker | Yearick, N H | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Waddles | Hoy, John A | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Wolfs Store | Emerick, J S | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| Woodward | Motz, J C F | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Orndorf, L D | Merchant | 11 | 7 75 |
| " | Wolf, R M | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |
| Zion | Dorman, S F | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Gingerich, P F | Merchant | 14 | 7 75 |
| " | Noll, B A & Co | Merchant | 13 | 10 75 |

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, June 1st, 1896, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where a persons interested can attend if they see proper

D. W. GEISS, Appraiser.


**BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!**

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c. per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

**F. W. WEBER,**
BOALSBURG, - - PA.



Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.



THURSTON GRAND RAPIDS OHIO CHEMICAL COMPANY

**Thurston's PILLS**

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.


PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.13 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.42 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.45 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandalgua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandalgua and intermediate sations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. | | | | | Eastward. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | P.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | A M | P.M. | P M |
| 1 58 | | 6 40 | Montandon | 9 10 | | 4 55 |
| 2 08 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | | 4 47 |
| 2 17 | | 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | | 4 39 |
| 2 22 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | | 4 35 |
| 2 31 | | 6 37 | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | | 4 27 |
| 2 43 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 25 | | 4 15 |
| 2 51 | | 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | | 4 07 |
| 3 00 | | 7 27 | Paddy Mountain | 7 48 | | 3 49 |
| 3 30 | | 7 58 | Coburn | 7 38 | | 3 39 |
| 3 37 | | 7 45 | Zerby | 7 30 | | 3 28 |
| 3 47 | | 7 55 | Rising Spring | 7 21 | | 3 14 |
| 4 58 | | 8 02 | Penn Cave | 7 14 | | 3 07 |
| 4 01 | | 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | | 3 01 |
| 4 07 | | 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | | 2 54 |
| 4 13 | | 8 23 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | | 2 47 |
| 4 18 | | 8 28 | Oak Hall | 6 47 | | 2 42 |
| 4 24 | | 8 32 | Lemont | 6 43 | |

## PERSONAL MENTION.

**Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.**

——J. D. Murray made a business trip to Pine Grove Mills on Tuesday.

——Mr. Albert Mingle with his family, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in Centre Hall.

——Candidate for Commissioner, Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, was in Centre Hall Monday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Moyer, of Rebersburg, visited friends in Centre Hall yesterday.

——Peter Hoffer is still confined to his bed, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

——Mrs. Polly Moyer, of Rebersburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jared Kreamer.

——Mr. and Mrs. George Bushman and son Ross, spent several days with friends in Boalsburg.

——Mr. M. B. Duck, one of Spring Mill's leading citizens, favored us with a call on Monday.

——Wagner Geiss was up to Tyrone Friday and Saturday, combining business with pleasure.

——Mrs. Rebecca Sparr, of Boalsburg, visited at the home of Mr. Simon Harper over Sunday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frank, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Jared Kreamer.

——James Smith, of Williamsport, came up Saturday to spend a few days with his parents in this place.

——Mrs. Susan Hoffer and daughter, Miss Fannie, of Osceola Mills, are visiting among friends in this place.

——Mrs. Rearick returned home on Tuesday from a visit to her father, at Middleburg, who has been seriously ill.

——Mrs. William Carson and Miss Wion, both of Bellefonte, are visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Harry Swabb.

——Candidates Cronister, Heckman, and Grove, all good Democratic aspirants for office, were in town Tuesday.

——Mrs. E. J. Ward and two children, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Mr. J. Will Conley, accompanied by his wife and daughter, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his parents, east of town.

——Miss Tace Kreamer returned home last Thursday after having spent four months with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, at Lock Haven.

——W. A. Sando left Monday morning for Pittsburg to attend the session of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge. He is the representative from the Centre Hall Lodge.

——Mr. and Mrs. Porter Odenkirk, of Old Fort, spent sevreal days last week at Unionville, with Mrs. Odenkirk's sister, Mrs. James Gregg, who has been seriously ill for several weeks.

——Henry Boozer returned home last Thursday evening, after several months sojourn in California. He left last September for that climate in hopes of finding relief from an affection of the lungs, and returns greatly benefitted, looking healthier and better than when he left. He added 25 pounds to his weight and everyone will hope that his improvement will be permanent. Emily and Grace Alexander accompanied him from California to the home of their father in this place.

**Two Lives Saved.**

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ishler, whose death was mentioned in the last issue of the REPORTER, was the relict of John Bottorf, and William Ishler. She was for many years a very devoted member of the Lutheran church, of Tusseyville. The house of God was to her truly, a place sweet beside all others. Her church duties, and much enjoyed privileges were never neglected during health, but the last few years of her life were full of affliction, which brought much regret to her spirit, that she could not attend the public worship of God This deprivation did not however, cool her ardor, but gave her to realize that there are blessings even in affliction. All this prepared her patiently to bear all her suffering.

**Remember the Spelling Match.**

This is the evening of the spelling match to be held in the lecture room of the Evangelical church. All are invited. Go and try your luck at spelling, it will be highly instructive and entertaining, and a reward is offered for your good spelling. Admission 10 cents.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.


# SALT RHEUM

and Eczema cured. These two complaints are so tenacious the readers of the REPORTER should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

No more horrible case of salt rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

was tried and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted.

It is used with similar success in cases of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad blood and shattered nerves.


DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Harper & Kreamer, dealers in General Merchandise, Centre Hall, Pa., was dissolved in the month of April, 1896, by mutual consent, Mr. Simon Harper retiring from said firm and having disposed of his interest of Merchandise of said firm to S. S Kreamer, and with good will and wishes for the success of the new firm of Kreamer & Son, and also tenders his sincere thanks for the pleasant patronage of his friends while in business here. The books of the firm of Harper & Kreamer are left in the hands of Simon Harper for settlement, and he requests all having claims against said firm to present them at once, and all accounts owing said firm be settled immediately.

SIMON HARPER.
H. W. KREAMER.


**$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.**

**Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.**

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

Hundreds have been to see us, and have profited.

Hundreds more will come. You want to be among them. This great sale will not last forever.

Miss it and you lose a chance to save big money.

Remember, $20,000 worth of the best Clothing made being sold for a very little more than one-half price.

Costs nothing to see and convince yourself.

# FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.


TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—For Taxes for 1894 and 1895. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the boro of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 8th, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TWP.

| Acres. | Per. | Warrantee Names. | Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | Hale J M | 5 40 |
| 50 | | Hutchinson Boyd | 2 48 |
| 1/3 | | Johnson Thomas | 8 70 |
| 350 | | Johnson James | 23 65 |
| 121 | | Johnson Eleanor | 7 86 |
| 50 | | Lingle J J | 3 58 |
| 50 | | Lingle J J | 3 58 |
| 150 | | Purdue John | 61 |
| 130 | | Smith John | 42 |
| 50 | | Smith John Jr | 1 22 |

BOGGS TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | 120 | Aston George | 8 32 |
| 150 | | Chancellor Wm | 12 37 |
| 300 | | Davis Nathaniel | 19 48 |
| 150 | | Davis Sampson | 12 37 |
| 19 | | Forbes Samuel | 1 78 |
| 383 | 163 | Frazier Walbro | 15 80 |
| 431 | 137 | Godfrey Martha | 18 12 |
| 46 | | Lingle J J | 3 90 |
| 181 | | Lucas J M & J S Packer | 9 50 |
| 80 | | Miles John | 8 24 |
| 150 | | Miles Evan | 12 37 |
| 350 | | Miles Evan | 15 35 |
| 146 | | Packer & Lucas | 6 02 |
| 50 | | Packer & Lucas | 2 98 |
| 346 | | Price John | 17 21 |
| 129 | 120 | Rowland James | 5 34 |
| 85 | | Shaw Robert | 9 38 |
| 421 | 89 | Scott John | 18 81 |
| 250 | | Scott Samuel | 10 31 |
| 180 | 90 | Wister Wm | 8 25 |
| 150 | | Wister Wm | 6 85 |

BURNSIDE TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 163 | Bell Alexander | 16 91 |
| 433 | 163 | Boyer John | 14 31 |
| 140 | 22 | Cox Paul | 4 62 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Hall Charles | 7 29 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 173 | Hall Charles | 2 38 |
| 433 | 163 | Hunter Alex | 14 31 |
| 433 | 163 | Hamilton Thomas | 14 31 |
| 70 | | Harris Samuel | 1 19 |
| 400 | | Long J Z | 13 20 |
| 314 | | Long J Z | 10 35 |
| 70 | | Nicholson Jno | 2 31 |
| 64 | | O'Brian Michael | 3 14 |
| 216 | 163 | Parker Jeremiah | 7 15 |
| 40 | | Stewart Walker | 68 |
| 433 | 163 | Scott Samuel | 14 21 |
| 143 | | Stewart Ann | 4 72 |
| 433 | 163 | Wallace Jos | 14 31 |
| 123 | | Wheeler Henry | 4 03 |
| 411 | | Wharton Thos P | 5 58 |
| 433 | 163 | Young Samuel | 16 81 |
| 433 | 163 | Young Benj | 14 31 |

COLLEGE TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | | Johnson Ross | 4 65 |
| 250 | | Johnson Thomas | 9 13 |

CURTIN TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | | Brooks, Jesse | 2 80 |
| 76 | | Brady Wm P | 2 52 |
| 66 | | Brady Wm P | 4 55 |
| 25 | | Brady Wm P | 1 79 |
| 67 | | Brady Wm P | 3 08 |
| 119 | 1 | Custer Paul | 8 21 |
| 16 | | DeHaas Mary | 1 15 |
| 100 | | Godfrey John W | 9 70 |
| 169 | | Godfrey John W | 9 46 |
| 423 | 120 | Hall Charles | 44 17 |
| 480 | | Kelso Joseph | 26 88 |
| 220 | | Kelso Joseph | 21 34 |
| 100 | | Kelso Joseph | 6 90 |
| 300 | | Leech Matthew | 16 80 |
| 71 | | Lane Sarah | 7 91 |
| 47 | | Lane Sarah | 5 10 |
| 178 | | Lane Mary | 11 56 |
| 70 | | Lane Mary | 1 61 |
| 32 | | Lane Sarah | 2 21 |
| 200 | | Palmer Jo n | 11 22 |
| 100 | | Smith Peter | 10 20 |
| 160 | | Willis Jonathan | 15 52 |

FERGUSON TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 49 | Crewitt Alfred | 5 75 |
| 368 | | Ferguson Thos | 3 45 |
| 12 | | Glasgow Silas | 2 05 |
| 418 | | Levy Aaron | 4 60 |
| 25 | | Miles Samuel | 1 07 |
| 404 | 115 | Moore James | 4 60 |
| 175 | | Patton John | 6 12 |
| 90 | | Shannon John | 5 75 |
| 26 | | Thompson Moses | 2 13 |
| 254 | | Turner Hannah | 3 45 |
| 164 | | Turner Daniel | 3 16 |

GREGG TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | | Duncan David | 1 14 |
| 70 | | Gregg Smith | 62 |
| 340 | | Hubby Bernard | 7 27 |
| 106 | 126 | Hahn Wm | 1 41 |
| 330 | | McDowell Alex | 3 08 |
| 51 | | Unknown | 99 |

HAINES TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 196 | | Amard J | 2 20 |
| 88 | | Beck Henry | 1 58 |
| 494 | 139 | Brown R F | 8 87 |
| 375 | | Brown John | 6 76 |
| 18 | | Castorie Thomas | 20 |
| 135 | | Crawley H B | 1 82 |
| 100 | | Gratz Michael | 2 00 |
| 306 | 89 | Gratz Michael | 22 01 |
| 406 | 60 | Harrison Wm | 7 31 |
| 288 | | Henry Joseph | 10 46 |
| 112 | | Henry Joseph | 4 02 |
| | 103 | Irvin Robert | 7 76 |
| | 126 | Irvin Margaret | 7 20 |
| | | Kid John | 7 84 |
| | | Linn John B | 2 49 |
| | | Motz John | 1 42 |
| | | Parker Wm | 2 00 |
| | | Simpson John | 7 86 |
| | | Scribner David | 7 97 |
| | | Scribner E H | 7 62 |
| | | Tidd Wm | 4 53 |

HALF MOON TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beck Daniel | 3 96 |
| | 89 | Unknown | 6 20 |
| | 76 | Unknown | 7 64 |
| | | Unknown | 9 24 |
| | | Unknown | 2 91 |
| | | Unknown | 3 01 |

HARRIS TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bell John | 1 86 |
| | | Brown Wm | 12 32 |
| | | Conley Adam | 11 34 |
| | 68 | Edmiston Samuel | 2 83 |
| | | Edmiston Samuel | 3 30 |
| | | Henry Stophel | 3 77 |
| | | Harrison Wm | 8 17 |
| | | Irwin John | 2 78 |
| | | Irvin John | 1 65 |
| | | Johnson Thomas | 12 60 |
| | | McCandless Wm | 96 |
| | 80 | McCormick Eleanor | 14 97 |
| | | McCandless Wm | 3 07 |
| | 124 | Parker Thomas | 16 65 |
| | | Sankey Thomas | 5 07 |
| | 48 | Sankey Jeremiah | 1 75 |
| | 6 | Steel Robert | 3 31 |
| | | Steel James | 16 39 |
| | | Steel Allen | 16 39 |
| | | Steel John | 16 39 |
| | | Smith John | 2 41 |
| | | Steel Robert | 2 01 |
| | | Sample Robert | 16 36 |
| | | Smith John | 1 95 |
| | | Sankey Jeremiah | 1 95 |
| | | Unknown | 7 45 |
| | | Wilson David | 9 67 |
| | | Wilson Wm | 4 94 |
| | | Williams Edward | 16 67 |
| | | Wilson Peter | 4 31 |
| | | Work David | 9 02 |
| | | Work Joseph | 11 10 |
| | 92 | Wharton Kearney | 12 82 |

HOWARD TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Graysburg Joseph | 1 07 |
| | 92 | Harris Jas D | 8 30 |
| | | Jostlin H A | 8 30 |
| | | Lingle J J | 3 01 |
| | 52 | Sterrett James | 14 71 |
| | | Taylor Joseph | 1 51 |

HUSTON TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 163 | Baxter James | 19 93 |
| | 163 | Price John | 19 93 |
| | 163 | Rollington John | 19 93 |
| | | Shoemaker Jesse | 6 60 |
| | 163 | Wheland John | 19 93 |

LIBERTY TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 120 | Benham Ebenezer | 18 67 |
| | | Bruce Charles | 1 36 |
| | | Donald H | 2 15 |
| | 120 | Dunwoody John | 11 03 |
| | | Hamilton Archie | 1 38 |
| | | Hayes Robt & Jas | 22 45 |
| | 80 | Irwin Robt | 22 27 |
| | | Parson Thomas C | 1 05 |
| | | Roberts Joseph | 4 10 |
| | 102 | Stevenson Peter | 16 65 |
| | | Scott Wm | 6 25 |

MARION TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Harris A D | 3 62 |
| | 103 | McKinney David | 7 82 |
| | | McKinney J M | 3 78 |
| | | McKinney J M | 4 19 |
| | 107 | Miles James | 91 09 |
| | | Rohrer Christ | 7 56 |
| | | Rohrer Christ | 7 56 |
| | | Schenck John | 6 48 |
| | | Shoemaker Benj | 13 93 |
| | | Unknown | 1 83 |

MILES TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brady Wm P | 4 60 |
| | | Brady, Wm | 2 47 |
| | | Barton Wm | 2 77 |
| | | Brady John | 4 00 |
| | | Boyd Thomas | 6 00 |
| | | Carothers James | 6 03 |
| | | Carothers Thomas | 4 00 |
| | | Dorsey John | 6 00 |
| | | Haines Josiah | 1 51 |
| | | Housel Peter | 3 81 |
| | | Hepbor n James | 1 76 |
| | | Jackson Jeremiah | 4 70 |
| | | Lake Richard | 20 00 |
| | 9-16 of | 402 134 Miles Wm | 10 38 |
| | 7-16 of | 402 134 Miles Wm | 8 38 |
| | | Parker Wm | 14 00 |
| | | Seigfried Jacob | 4 07 |
| | | Swinefried Peter | 3 26 |
| | | Seigfried Jacob | 1 88 |
| | | Tripp John | 2 46 |
| | | Wharton Moore | 6 20 |
| | | Wolf Andrew | 1 49 |
| | | Williams Daniel | 6 32 |
| | | Young Benj | 2 53 |

PATTON TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 | Burton Robert | 28 86 |
| | | Burton Robert | 5 85 |
| | | Diehl Adam | 28 86 |
| | | Diehl John | 29 24 |
| | | Diehl Adam | 3 90 |
| | | Diehl Thomas | 11 70 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas Sr | 9 99 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas Sr | 23 40 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas | 96 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas, Jr | 4 85 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas, Jr | 17 55 |
| | | Diehl Nicholas, Jr | 3 08 |
| | | Ellis Wm | 22 35 |
| | | Gover Robert | 9 44 |
| | | Kline John | 8 34 |
| | | McKean Robert | 29 20 |
| | | Newport James | 5 01 |
| | | O'Brien John | 41 16 |
| | | White John | 32 19 |
| | 53 | West Thomas | 23 91 |
| | | Wilson Wilson | 5 37 |

PENN TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cook Wm | 4 92 |
| | | McCally Wm | 6 28 |
| | | Montgomery Wm | 9 42 |
| | | Montgomery Daul | 8 66 |
| | 1/2 of 170 | Swineford Peter | 4 11 |
| | 1/2 of 170 | Swineford Peter | 2 07 |

POTTER TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bond Mary | 10 60 |
| | | Brisbin John | 96 |
| | | Garrigus Edward | 7 35 |
| | | Garrigus Wm | 7 35 |
| | 1/4 of 400 | Hoffman Wm | 2 40 |
| | | Sawyer Wm | 6 98 |
| | | Telly Ferrell | 6 14 |

RUSH TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 153 | Allison John | 190 56 |
| | | Allison James | 144 32 |
| | | Allison Andrew | 92 50 |
| | | Allison A & J Lilly | 111 00 |
| | | Armstrong Andw | 19 17 |
| | | Atherton Richard | 17 65 |
| | | Bannon Joseph | 3 02 |
| | 163 | Beverage David | 25 09 |
| | 153 | Brichter Isaac | 15 12 |
| | 153 | Brickley Daniel | 36 40 |
| | | Copenhaver John | 11 50 |
| | | Copenhaver John | 5 60 |
| | | Chestnut Samuel | 1 12 |
| | 163 | Delaney Sharp | 25 12 |
| | | Dentler Wm | 44 18 |
| | | Eberman Phillips | 8 79 |
| | 163 | Ehler Daniel | 36 38 |
| | | Eberman John | 1 74 |
| | | French Edward | 5 70 |
| | 153 | Fitzgerald Daniel | 36 38 |
| | 153 | Fiuk John | 25 12 |
| | 154 | Grant Thomas | 38 11 |
| | 163 | Glentworth Jas | 20 36 |
| | | Groe Elizabeth | 4 40 |
| | 152 | Groe and McKeon | 10 65 |
| | 156 | Grant Thomas | 22 06 |
| | 153 | Gray Wm | 18 18 |
| | | Gray Mathias | 8 40 |
| | 153 | Hair Christian | 25 12 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Honkins Joseph | 17 69 |
| 433 | 163 | Hopkins John | 36 38 |
| 433 | 153 | Haines Reuben Jr | 38 11 |
| 216 | 156 | Hamilton Thomas | 19 24 |
| 433 | 153 | Hand John | 37 24 |
| 433 | 153 | Huber John | 25 12 |
| 426 | 164 | Hair Christian | 24 92 |
| 433 | 163 | Hair David | 25 12 |
| 433 | 153 | Hamilton Hugh | 12 31 |
| 12 | | Haines Reuben | 34 |
| 1/4 of 433 | 153 | Irwin Robert | 28 61 |
| 367 | 109 | Irwin James P | 26 41 |
| 100 | | King Robert | 68 00 |
| 313 | 106 | Lowden John | 18 16 |
| 433 | 163 | Lenhore Christian | 25 13 |
| 433 | 153 | Lewis David | 12 13 |
| 433 | 163 | Lattimore George | 25 12 |
| 163 | | Lattimore W G | 7 74 |
| | | Lawrence Casper | 1 27 |
| | 153 | Lowden Richard | 36 38 |
| | 153 | Lowden John | 38 11 |
| | 147 | Lathrobe Wm A | 21 34 |
| | 163 | Mayston Edward | 3 44 |
| | | McPherson Wm | 11 00 |
| | 153 | Malone Richard | 33 48 |
| | 153 | Myers Jacob | 110 34 |
| | 163 | Miller Jacob | 25 12 |
| | 153 | Miller John | 25 12 |
| | 163 | McConnell Mathew | 25 1 |
| 3/4 of 433 | 153 | Morgan B R | 24 50 |
| | | McCord J R & A Campbell | 8 80 |
| 3/4 of 433 | 163 | Musser John | 25 10 |
| | | Metzgar Jacob | 62 36 |
| | | Miller Jane | 6 05 |
| | 153 | Miller Robert | 12 13 |
| | 153 | Pinkerton Henry | 36 33 |
| | | Passmore Bryson & Hartell | 8 40 |
| | 153 | Rudisill Jacob | 28 00 |
| | 47 | Rush Jacob | 135 00 |
| | 153 | Rush Benj | 38 17 |
| | | Robison Wm H | 3 40 |
| | | Robison Wm H | 3 2 |
| | 163 | Reighart A | 25 14 |
| | 154 | Rober Christian | 38 11 |
| | 153 | Schenck Andrew | 31 18 |
| | 154 | Schenck Christian | 31 18 |
| | 153 | Spear Robert | 31 18 |
| | 153 | Siddons Eleanor | 51 19 |
| | 153 | Schafner Casper | 25 13 |
| | 153 | Schenck Michael | 25 13 |
| | | Scott Andrew | 12 71 |
| | | Steel Jacob | 14 33 |
| | 7 | Slough George | 9 67 |
| | | Stout Jacob | 24 40 |
| | 153 | Smith Mary | 16 65 |
| 1/4 of | 433 | Stoner John | 12 56 |
| | 153 | Turner Daniel | 12 13 |
| | | Witmer Henry | 16 22 |
| | 44 | Weidman John | 52 46 |
| | 116 | Weidman Jacob | 173 02 |
| | 153 | Wallace Joseph J | 42 17 |
| | 153 | Welsh Joseph | 25 14 |
| | | Wilson Wm | 33 01 |
| 3/4 | | Wilson John | 27 38 |
| | 153 | Wharton Kearney | 3 64 |
| | 100 | Wilson Wm | 42 80 |

SPRING TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 69 | Forbes Samuel | 4 48 |
| | | Johnson John | 3 56 |
| | | Lingle J J | 1 44 |
| | | Moore John | 3 63 |
| | | McClure Wm | 5 90 |
| | 115 | Purdue John Est | 4 94 |
| | | Robison Catharine | 8 19 |
| | | Robison Rebecca | 4 80 |
| | | Robison Richard | 3 08 |
| | 102 | Thornburg Thomas | 2 70 |
| | | Unknown | 3 07 |
| | | Wilson Wm | 1 70 |
| | | Wilson Wm | 1 70 |

SNOW SHOE TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 153 | Bayard Andrew | 10 84 |
| | 153 | Cunningham D H | 21 66 |
| | 80 | Carscadden D | 7 18 |
| | | Dalton Hugh | 13 58 |
| | | Dobson James | 13 58 |
| | | Dobson Samuel | 13 58 |
| | 163 | Fisher Samuel W | 46 00 |
| | 163 | Fisher James C | 46 00 |
| | | Holt Edgar | 22 50 |
| | | Wharton Alex | 10 00 |
| | | Wharton Alex | 10 00 |
| | | McLanahan Sarah | 11 25 |
| | 1/4 of 433 | Norris J P | 6 10 |
| | 71 | Nesbit John | 20 69 |
| | 1/2 of 216 | Parker Jeremiah | 1 36 |
| | | Norton Joseph | 10 89 |
| | | Rainy Robert | 5 41 |
| | | Tompkins Joseph | 21 25 |
| | 163 | Wain Pheobe | 46 00 |
| | 29 | Wharton Mary M | 4 19 |
| | | West Francis | 8 50 |

TAYLOR TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Addleman Wm | 9 21 |
| | | Bell Wm | 27 20 |
| | | Burgh Wm | 21 70 |
| | 153 | Copenhaver John | 13 43 |
| | | Downing Joseph | 19 94 |
| | | Lamb John | 26 85 |
| | | Lamb John | 18 60 |
| | | Lamb John | 15 50 |
| | | Montgomery W W | 40 56 |
| | | Montgomery John | 40 56 |
| | 153 | Norris Marion | 26 85 |
| | 163 | Snyder Barbara | 26 85 |
| | | Thomas John W | 13 52 |

UNION TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dunwoody John | 8 22 |
| | | Fisher Ira & Boyce Davis | 3 13 |
| | | Hall Robert | 20 40 |
| | | Hoover George | 23 12 |
| | | Long James | 9 00 |
| | | Long James | 9 00 |
| | | Mendenhall John | 16 95 |
| | | Miles Joseph | 7 84 |
| | | Miles Samuel | 15 75 |
| | | Phipps Samuel | 4 50 |

WALKER TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 94 | Asker Robert | 2 32 |
| | 10 | Baker John | 4 71 |
| | | Brooks Rush | 3 28 |
| | 65 | Baker Robert | 6 01 |
| | 129 | Currier Mary | 6 76 |
| | | Currier Mary | 1 65 |
| | 113 | Daugherty Margaret | 2 85 |
| | 110 | Daugherty Elizabeth | 4 32 |
| | | Dunwoody John | 5 33 |
| | 39 | Evans Jesse | 2 40 |
| | 26 | Eckert Wm | 2 23 |
| | | Fry George | 4 17 |
| | 55 | Gilbert Wm | 35 26 |
| | 129 | Gilbert Wm | 72 |
| | 72 | Hahn Peter | 5 28 |
| | 40 | Hahn Wm | 1 89 |
| | 39 | James Margaret | 5 22 |
| | 155 | James Edward | 5 28 |
| | 40 | Johnson David | 1 44 |
| | | Knox John | 7 75 |
| | | Lingle J J | 2 60 |
| | 160 | Mansell Wm | 7 67 |
| | 94 | Mercer John | 2 32 |
| | 100 | Mercer David | 7 93 |
| | 36 | Miller Wm | 9 50 |
| | | Miles Samuel | 39 60 |
| | | McKee Samuel | 63 |
| | | McEwen Mary | 3 90 |
| | 59 | Osman Capt | 7 20 |
| | 40 | Packer Job | 2 07 |
| | 40 | Packer James Jr | 2 17 |
| | | Parker Jeremiah | 1 19 |
| | | Parker Richard | 1 11 |
| | | Purden Richard | 6 64 |
| | | Piles Benj & Co | 34 |
| | | Purdon John | 2 88 |
| | | Piles Benj & Co | 1 21 |
| | | Robinson Richard | 1 59 |
| | | Robinson Richard | 8 17 |
| | | Robinson R | 5 02 |
| | 54 | Robinson Richard | 3 47 |
| | | Singer Abraham | 57 07 |
| | | Shoemaker Benj | 34 97 |
| | | Scott & Alexander | 19 50 |
| | 16 | Scott & Alexander | 3 90 |
| | 88 | Sutler James | 8 84 |
| | 138 | Sutler David | 9 67 |
| | | Swanzy Wm | 3 05 |
| | | Warden Jeremiah | 2 46 |
| | | Wickersham Amos | 9 |
| | | Wilson Robert | 31 |
| | | Zantzinger Paul | 6 50 |
| | | Zantzinger Paul | 20 67 |

WORTH TWP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Campbell Robert | 31 |
| | | Kunes Michael | 6 46 |
| | | Kuhns Joseph | 3 13 |
| | 83 | Kuhns Abraham | 2 94 |
| | 139 | Kuhns George | 7 04 |
| | 50 | Kuhns Mathias | 11 32 |
| | | Shippen Thomas L | 12 13 |
| | | Unknown | 1 86 |

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES
County Treasurer.

apr2-2m


## LYON & CO.'S LIST OF

# SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

You will wonder how we can sell you these goods at these very low prices—no matter that the manufacturer needed money badly and we had to buy them in very large quantities. You can get as large or small a quanitty as you want at prices that astonish you because the price is so low and the quality so good. In Dry Goods you can buy good Calicos at 3½c. per yd.; the best at 4c. Better yard-wide Muslin at 8c. a yard than ever before. Better ⅞ yard wide Muslin at 3½c. per yard than ever before. Beautiful Challies, Lawns and Dress Ginghams at 4c. per yard. The latest designs in Linen Effects—Fine Lawns Jaconets and Dimities, from 4c. a yard to the finest. Table Linens, 2 yds. wide, 15c. per yard; better qualities proportionately as low. Good Toweling for 3½c. per yard.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.

Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.

Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.

The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.

These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.

Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

### Children's Suits.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.

Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.

Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

### Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.

Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

### Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.

Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.

You never saw such a handsome line—we have the largest variety of Summer Dress Goods, Percals, Ducks, Crepons, Satines, Batistes, Persian Lawns, Persian Dimities, etc. Dress Ginghams from 5c a yard up.

We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

### Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

**N. B. SPECIAL.**—We have closed out a line of Ladies' very fine Capes in Silk, Velvet, French Broadcloth and Cobart Cloth, that cost the manufacturer from $6 to $10, which we shall run at $3.75.

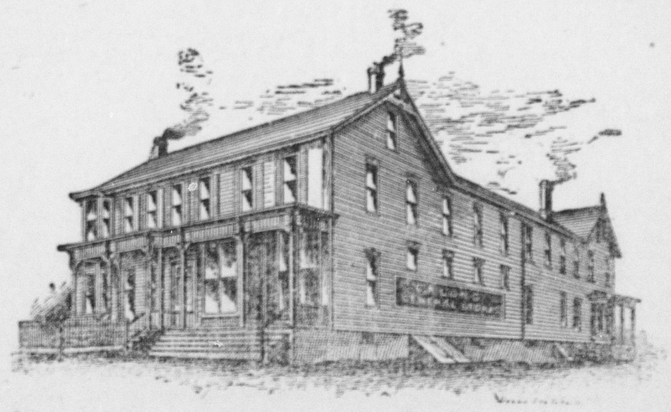
**ANOTHER SPECIAL.**—A fine line of Summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from $2 to $3 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98.

**LACE CURTAINS.**—Fifty different styles to select from, 48c a pair up.

# LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

## PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



# SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

# CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

## Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

**All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.**

# C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

## ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

**Successful Raspberry Growing---How a Great Apple-Grower Plants---Herbs for the Home.**

### THE COLLIE FOR SHEPERDS.

The collie dog is the one most used by sheperds, and thus goes by the name of the shepherd dog. The name collie is derived from an old term, meaning black, and these dogs are mostly black, or used to be when they were bred pure. There are two kinds of collies. One is rough-haired, and the other is smooth and long-haired. The former is most esteemed by the Scotch shepherds for its sense and intelligence, as well as its hardiness against bad weather.—New York Times.

### HOME-MADE CHEESE.

It has always been a surprise to us that more cheese was not made by farmers with small dairies for use by their own families. There is no more nourishing food than cheese, especially for furnishing strength. With two good cows in full flow of milk a fair-sized cheese can be made, mixing the night and morning milk together. With vat and press there is no more labor about this than there is in butter making, and in hot weather the cheese will be of better quality than the butter, and bring more if put on the market.—American Cultivator.

### STERILIZING MILK AND CREAM.

I have been making a business of sterilizing milk and cream for the last year or more, and have met with very good success, writes C. P. Berry, of Portland, Me. From 600 to 1000 gallons of milk daily are sterilized before running it through the separator, which gives cream and skim milk in the same condition after they are separated. One of the greatest inducements for sterilizing is the improvement in keeping qualities of milk and cream without adding any preservatives, which pleases the ice-cream dealers, as they think they can detect anything added to the cream. During the summer months, from 400 to 600 gallons daily of sweet cream that is shipped to this factory direct from the farms are sterilized, and this is shipped away to the ice-cream trade. The sterilizing business is in its infancy yet, but I think it is going to be more generally used in time, for it is certainly a good thing.—New England Homestead.

### SUCCESSFUL RASPBERRY GROWING.

Black raspberries require so much less care than red ones, that I confine myself to this class exclusively, says W. T. Smedley. Besides, I have a home market for all I can raise, while for red ones there is hardly any demand. I plant either in fall or spring, according to circumstances. The rows are made six feet apart, and the plants set four feet apart in the row. During the first summer level culture is given between the rows, and weeds among the hills which the cultivator misses are cut out with the hoe. In the fall, with a one-horse plow, I throw two shallow furrows to the rows, slightly overlapping. The following spring, soon after the weeds start, the ground is thoroughly harrowed, and then not disturbed till after the picking season. When the berry crop is all harvested, the old canes are removed, and the new ones cut back to from three to three and one-half feet, leaving but three or four of the strongest to a hill. Every hill is staked and tied substantially. Then two hands with hoes go along, one on each side, and scrape the ridges back to the depressions left by the plow. This about destroys the weeds for the season, but the ground gets another harrowing to mellow the soil. Whatever fertilizer is used is applied in the fall, just before the ridging process is gone through. The following spring the laterals are shortened back pretty severely and the same routine of culture is followed. The life of a raspberry plant is about five years, after which it is rooted out to make room for its successor.—American Agriculturist.

### KEEPING COWS CLEAN.

If one-half is true that the scientists tell us about the extreme susceptibility of milk to taints and disease germs, the importance of keeping cows clean cannot be exaggerated.

Assuming that, for their own comfort and for the sake of keeping the milk clean, the cows are to be brushed and groomed, where and when shall it be done? If in the stables where they are to be milked, then the atmosphere of the stables must soon become loaded with the dust and dirt brushed or carded from the cows, and the milk is more likely to be contaminated than if the filth had been allowed to stay on the cows. The practice in good horse stables is to take the horse out of the stall for grooming.

The cow needs grooming more than the horse, and in the opinion of the Jersey Bulletin, it is of vastly more importance to those who are to drink her milk. Certainly, then, the cow is entitled to as much pains at the horse, and should be groomed in a separate place from that in which she is milked. For this purpose an open shed is perhaps best. As a practical test of the value of grooming cows, we suggest that those who doubt it make a fair trial by carefully weighing the milk of two or three cows for three weeks or thirty days without grooming them, and then, grooming them thoroughly for the same time, note if there is any perceptible difference that can be fairly attributed to the grooming. That the cows will feel better, look better, and really be better off, we have not the least doubt.

As to the time for grooming, it has been found that just before milking is the best.—Progressive Farmer.

### HOW A GREAT APPLE-GROWER PLANTS.

Judge Fred Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county, Kan., is reputed the most extensive and probably the most successful individual apple-grower in the United States, and is known far and wide as the apple-king. His orchards consist of 1630 acres; the product in thirteen years has been upward of 400,000 bushels, and the varieties given chief precedence are Ben Davis, 630 acres; Missouri Pippin, 300 acres; Jonathan, 300 acres; and Gano, 100 acres. Mr. Wellhouse has just finished planting an additional 160 acres, and the success that has attended all his work makes his methods of much interest to any one setting a considerable area in trees. As related by him in brief his procedure covering an experience of twenty years is as follows:

Using land in a good state of cultivation, as for other crops (preferably but not necessarily a northern exposure), rows north and south thirty-two feet apart are made by turning a straight plough-furrow to the west and another to the east, say twenty inches from first; the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plough, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this dead furrow running a listing plough with subsoiling attachment and then cross-marking with any device to indicate the location for the trees sixteen feet apart in the rows completes the preparation of the ground.

Thrifty two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable. These are taken up by a tree digger run ten to twelve inches deep. When the trees are delivered on the orchard land ready for planting, men distribute them at the cross-marks, and two work together in planting a row; one stands the tree in its place and spreads its roots out in their natural position, holding it, while the other shovels the finer soil over them. The man holding the tree constantly tramps the earth among and around the roots, until it will firmly hold the tree in an upright position. When the rows are thus made ready, a team hitched with short single trees to a plough follows, and in one round throws the adjacent earth back into the central furrow, filling it. In ten days or two weeks, when weeds begin to show, another round is made, turning a furrow two or three inches wide toward the tree and a little deeper than the first, covering all turned by the previous round; in a fortnight another narrow furrow is turned as before, as deep, and throwing the soil as far up on the ridge as possible, with a view to smothering any weeds started in the tree row. This is repeated at two-week intervals until the middle of August, forming continuous beds of mellow earth or tree-rows about eight feet wide, elevated four to six inches above the adjacent surface, twelve to fifteen inches deep and in superior condition for the reception of rains and a vigorous growth of the trees.

If the ploughing and covering have failed to keep the weeds in subjection, the larger ones are cut out with hoes, but this is usually a light task. The following season cultivaton is carried on by first ploughing the soil from and later toward the trees, as in the preceding year, and for winter, leaving the land in much the same condition as in the fall before. This cultivation is kept up until the trees are five or six years old, or in bearing, when the land is seeded to clover.—F. D. Coburn, secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture.

### HERBS FOR THE HOME.

No garden is complete without its bed of herbs, both pot, sweet and medicinal.

They are all of easy culture, requiring very little care or attention, and are sure to come in handily.

But aside from their usefulness there is the pleasant thoughts that only the scent of the different herbs can call to mind memories that are dear to us all. Dreams of childhood, how grandmother would, at the first complaint of illness, put on her specs, and after much ado, would force a steaming cup of tea down your throat, a cup that even to-day, after years have passed, causes a shudder to go over one. Catnip or perhaps pennyroyal, or henbone were bad enough, but the wormwood. Ough! you can still taste it, a half century will not relieve you of that bitter taste. But then it used to cure the pain quick enough.

Another point in favor of herbs is that we, who were boys over fifty years ago, took it by the gallon and accordingly stayed on the farm. It might be that if the farmer boy of to-day should be given large doses of wormwood tea, say one half gallon dose, that the question of how to keep them on the farm would be solved.

Peppermint propagation is effected by offsets or cuttings taken in the spring. It does best in a moist, partially shaded situation, but will grow anywhere after it is once established. For distillation the tops should be cut as the flowers begin to open and they should be distilled as soon as possible. If an annual top-dressing of soil is given the beds they will amply repay the trouble.

Spearmint is propagated and cultivated in the same manner as the peppermint. The tops may be cut green and hung up in a cool place for winter use.

Pennyroyal is readily grown from divisions of the crowns and succeed best in a moist spot.

Bene, this annual is the gingelly oil plant, the oil being obtained from the seed. The young leaves are used in cases of diarrohea. Seed should be sown in relays as the plant soon ripens its seed and dries up. Make a first sowing in early spring and two more about a month apart.

Caraway, this biannual, is a native of Asia Minor, and succeeds well in ordinary garden soil, seeds are sown either in the spring or fall in drills one foot apart, and the plants are thinned out to about eight inches apart in the drill. The seed are produced abundantly the following summer, and only require drying to be ready for use.

Sage succeeds best in a light, sandy soil which is rather dry, but they will grow in almost any garden loam if it is not too wet. The plants are obtained by seed or slips which are pulled off of the old plant in the late spring.

Tansy is of easy and rapid growth, doing well in any situation, as will wormwood. Both are increased by division of seed.

Catnip is of very easy culture, and is propagated by means of seed or by division of the roots. This herb is too well known to require a description.

Hyoscyamus niger (hen bone) is also very well-known. A biannual, increased by seed or divisons.

Horehound is readily propagated by seed, or cuttings, or by dividing the old plants. If cultivated well, the plant lives for a long period of years. The stalks may be cut when the flowers are just opening and dried for winter use; if the cutting is delayed too long the tea will be of poor quality.

Anise, this is a hardy annual; the seed can be sown in the early spring in the place where it is intended for the plants to remain. Used for garnishing or seasoning.

Melissa, this is often called Balm, and is a noted tea plant. It is a perannual herb, thriving well in any medium, rich soil and is increased by divisions of the roots as well as by seed. There is also a variegated variety which combines the medicinal qualities of the plain green with its ornamental character.—The Silver Knight.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

When fowls are wounded cleanse the wound from all foreign matter and wash with tepid milk and water. Remove the fowl from the flock. If the wound refuses to heal, dress with ointment of creosote.

On some farms the hogs eat a new dress, a new overcoat and three sacks of flour every month—that is, the fat they get in the skim-milk would buy all these. Isn't that extravagance? Or do you like to see your new clothes go down a hog's throat?

Except in winter the sitters should not be fed with a view to encourage laying, but the aim should be to keep them on as moder ate an allowance as possible and not have them become poor. Their specific purpose is incubation, and they should be made to do as much of this as possible.

Do not stop feeding the dairy cow as soon as she goes dry. Give her enough good food to steadily maintain a fair condition of flesh, and she will be all the better milker when she comes fresh again. If she is allowed to get thin in flesh it is going to cost something to get her up again.

It is a question whether more poultry and eggs are not raised about our cities and villages than upon the farms. The farmer has a large flock upon his large farm, while the village lots hold a hundred. Some breeds are suited to the one and some to another condition. Some are not satisfied nor greatly productive in confinement.

A cow with a quick, keen appetite, which is never cloyed by injudicious feeding, is the one that pays best in a dairy. Most cows will not readily eat the fodder which is left over from another meal. It is the coarsest and most unpalatable portion and not inviting. Feed no more than will be eaten; if you do, remove it if not relished.

Ten drops of the oil of turpentine shaken up with a tablespoonful of sweet milk will cure half a dozen chickens of the gaps, each getting an equal part of it, or the same quantity mixed with flour or meal and a small bolus forced down the throat of the chick will do the work promptly. The dose should be repeated several times—say, morn, noon and night.

A writer in House and Farm says: "Unless a cow has remarkable individual value as a milk and butter producer and has shown ability to progeny, ten to twelve years is long enough to keep a cow. A good many cows condemn themselves long before that time. Cows are not unfrequently bred to eighteen or twenty years old, but they have to be fed ground grain and bran, mixed with moistened cut hay.

It must be understood, says the Hospital, that the substance which goes by the name of sterilized milk is something different from ordinary milk. The albumen is converted into peptone, and the relation of the fat to the other constituents is in the same way changed, so that very little fat separates from the emulsion. From the investigations, however, made by Dr. Blasius, professor of hygiene at Brunswick, England, it appears that the nutritive properties of the milk are in no wise interfered with.

### Forms of the Name "Smith."

There are families—some of you may know them—named Taillefer, Tolliver, Tollfer, Telfair. Now what would you say if I told you all these were only in good, pain English—Smith? It is a fact, nevertheless. Taillefer is derived from the French, and the others are only contractions of that word, or changes made by mispronunciation and custom. Tailler fer means to shape or fashion iron; and who shapes iron but a smith? So a taille-fer was, after all, a smithy, or Smith.

# AMERICAN NERVOUSNESS.

## NO MORE OF THE DISEASE HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

**Statistics Show that the Stamina of the Race in America Has Shown No Deterioration---Vigor of Our People.**

The belief in the greater nervousness of the American, writes Dr. Philip C. Knapp, in the Century Magazine, seems very widespread. The late Dr. Beard, of New York, was one of the first to describe nervous prostration, and to give to it its medical name of neurasthenia, so that it has often been spoken of as "the American disease." In his work on "American Nervousness" he treats chiefly of the causes of the nervousnes, and its symptoms, accepting almost as an axiom the statement that Americans are more nervous than any other race, and that there is a vastly greater amount of nervous disease in this country than in Europe. He admits, however, that the severer forms of organic nervous disease, such as locomotor ataxia and apoplexy, are probably less frequent, the increase being in the so-called functional conditions, neurasthenia, hysteria, and the like. It is probable that the majority of educated people not physcians in this country would admit without a murmur that as a people we are peculiarly subject to nervous disease. Although, as I have said, the statistics are not conclusive, nevertheless such statistics as we have, and the conclusions drawn from various general impressions, absolutely contradict this belief. It is only since the war of 1812 that the American has acquired his reputation for restless energy; before that he was denounced as indolent and sluggish. Up to the period of the Civil War he was also denounced as physically degenerate, inferior in bulk, strength and endurance to his English cousin. The Civil War put an end to such talk. No armies endured more than ours in the field; no people endured more than those who stayed behind waiting and helping.

The record of the first Kentucky brigade in the Confederate army, almost continuously in action or on the march for a hundred days in 1864; retreating from their homes, with the hope of success steadily fading away; 1,140 strong at the beginning, suffering 1,890 fatal or hospital wounds, with only 50 left unwounded, yet mustering 240 at the end, with less than 10 desertions—such a record has never been surpassed. These men were of the purest American stock.

At about the same time Dr. Brown-Sepuard found that the American mammals survived injuries that were inevitably fatal to the European, and our surgeons found a surprising percentage of recovery from severe gunshot wounds, greater probably than had ever been observed in Europe. Dr. B. A. Gould found that the American soldier was physically as well developed as the European, and Dr. H. P. Bowditch found that the American school-boy was the equal in measurement of the boys of Eton and Rugby. American life-insurance underwriters, too, have found that the longevity in this country is as great as it is in Europe, or greater. The rise of the South since the Civil War, and the prompt recovery of individual communities, such as Chicago, Boston, and Portland, after great conflagrations, are further instances of the great recuperative power of our people.

Since the Civil War our physical condition has greatly improved. The greater interest in athletics, and better cooking, have probably had something to do with this improvement. We have held the America's cup for nearly fifty years. In shooting, cricket, rowing and tennis we have not been inferior in international contests. In track athletics Yale has recently shown her superiority to Cambridge, and the New York athletes have not only surpassed their London rivals, but have established new world's records in more than one event. In the famous ride a few years ago between Berlin and Vienna the picked riders and horses of the Austrian and German armies were used up, yet our cavalrymen and express messengers on the plains, with ordinary mounts, have made better records both for time and distance, without the slightest injury to horses or men.

## MOOSE TRAINED TO HARNESS.

**He Runs Races and Has Been Taught to Trot Like a Thoroughbred.**

A big brown moose, trained to go in harness, trot and run races—that was the unprecedented achievement of a citizen of the State of Tom Reed. His name is M. H. Kenniston, and he formerly kept a hotel in Phillip's Lower Village, where his eccentricities as a host made him famous even beyond the boundaries of Maine. His politics may be guessed at from the motto with which he endeavored to attract guests to his hostelry. It was: "No niggers and no napkins."

After he had abandoned the hotel business, or it had abandoned him, Kenniston adopted the interesting pursuit of a showman; in other words, he started a menagerie. That was the beginning of the career of the moose as a trotter. Kenniston bought the animal when it was a calf. It had been found wandering in a pasturage, and was evidently deserted by its mother.

Kenniston gave his first lesson to the animal by means of a child's express cart. The harness was of rope yarn and a piece of tough leather served as a bit. At first Kenniston, who was not remarkable for his courage, very prudently led the beast with his cart attachment by the head. This arrangement appeared to suit the moose admirably, and it and its instructor got along very amicably.

By and by Kenniston got tired of the walking act and resolved to have a ride in the cart. This appears to have been regarded as an imposition by his mooseship, who immediately marked his resentment of it by running away on the main avenue of Phillips. The spectacle was the most novel and exciting free show the villagers of the little town ever beheld. The wagon was wrecked. Kenniston, of course, was "spilled out," but managed to escape from the catastrophe without much serious injury. He persisted, however, in his course of moose education and gradually the animal became more tractable and reconciled to its fate.

Kenniston, as may be supposed, never missed attendance at country fairs that were at all within reasonable distance. The moose in harness on the trotting tracks was one of the great attractions of these gatherings. Those who remember the exhibitions say that the performance was not very impressive The moose was not much on speed. He used, it is said, to slouch despondently along the track between racing heats, his wobbly legs slobbering out in four directions at once, while he occasionally raised his great nose and bellowed like a bull.

The crowds lining the track used to yell at Kenniston, "Let him out!" "Brad him up!" but Kenniston was too prudent to comply with the request or the command. The fact is, he was afraid, for the moose, once started, could not be stopped by anything short of a locomotive.

The moose was a profitable investment for Kenniston. It attracted attention to him and his show, and he made money. He is now in California, hunting a gold mine.

## KEEPING ROADS GOOD.

**Seventeen Rules Recommended by an English Association.**

The Road Improvement Association, of London, Eng., recently issued a circular containing seventeen rules for the guidance of roadmasters in keeping macadam and telford roads in proper repair, as follows:

1. Never allow a hollow, a rut, or a puddle to remain on a road, but fill it up at once with chips from the stone heap.

2. Always use chips for patching and for all repairs during the summer season.

3. Never put fresh stones on the road if, by cross-picking and a thorough use of the rake, the surface can be made smooth, and kept at the proper strength and section.

4. Remember that the rake is the most useful tool in your collection, and it should be kept at hand the whole year round.

5. Do not spread large patches of stone over the whole width of the road, but coat the middle or horse track first, and when this has worn in coat each of the sides in turn.

6. In moderately dry weather and on hard roads always pick up the old surface into ridges six inches apart, and remove all large and projecting stones before applying a new coating.

7. Never spread stones more than one stone deep, but add a second layer when the first has worn in if one coat be not enough.

8. Never shoot stones upon the road and crack them where they lie, or a smooth surface will be out of the question.

9. Never put a stone upon the road for repairing purposes that will not freely pass in every direction through a two-inch ring, and remember that smaller stones should be used for patching and for all slight repairs.

10. Recollect that hard stones should be broken to finer guage than soft, but that the two-inch gauge is the largest that should be used under any circumstances where no steam roller is employed.

11. Never be without your ring guage; remember Macadam's advice, that any stone you can not easily put into your mouth should be broken smaller.

12. Use chips, if possible, for binding newly-laid stones together, and remember that road sweepings, horse droppings, soda or grass and other rubbish when used for this purpose, will ruin the best road ever constructed.

13. Remember that water-worn or rounded stones should never be used upon steep gradients, or they will fail to bind together.

14. Never allow dust or mud to lie on the surface of the roads, for either of these will double the cost of maintenance.

15. Recollect that dust becomes mud at the first shower, and that mud forms a wet blanket which will keep the road in a filthy condition for weeks at a time, instead of allowing it to dry in a few hours.

16. Remember that the middle of the road should always be a little higher than the sides, so that rain may run into the side gutters at once.

17. Never allow the water tables, gutters and ditches to clog up, but keep them clear the whole year through.

Every roadmaster and supervisor should cut these rules out and paste them in his everyday hat. To make a good road is one thing and to keep it in good repair is quite another thing.

The finest roads in Europe are the result of a splendid repair system where every defect is promptly corrected before it has time to cause serious damages to the highway.

### A Valuable Car-Load.

Twelve and a half tons of silver bullion, valued approximately at $375,000, will shortly be shipped from the Eureka Hill. The shipment, while not large enough to fill a car, is as expensive as would be permitted. This, it is said, will be the largest single-car shipment ever made from a mine in Utah, and it is believed in the world.

## SOLITUDE OF SILENCE.

**A Peculiar Charm Possessed by South African Scenery.**

The other peculiar charm which South African scenery possesses is that of primeval solitude and silence. It is a charm which is differently felt by different minds. There are many who find the presence of what Homer calls "the rich works of men" essential to the perfection of a landscape. Cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, farm houses dotted here and there, indications in one form or another of human life and labor, do not merely give a greater variety to every prospect, but also imparts an element which evokes the sense of sympathy with our fellowmen, and excites a whole group of emotions which the contemplation of nature, taken by itself, does not arouse.

No one is insensible to these things, and some find little delight in any scene from which they are absent. Yet there are other minds to which there is something specially solemn and impressive in the untouched and primitive simplicity of a country which stands now just as it came from the Creator. The self-sufficientness of nature, the insignificance of man, the mystery of a universe which does not exist, as our ancestors fondly thought, for the sake of man, but for other purposes hidden from us and forever undiscoverable—these things are more fully realized and more deeply felt when one traverses an immense wilderness which seems to have known no change since the remote ages, when hill and plain and valley were molded into the forms we see to-day.

Feelings of this kind powerfully affect the mind of the traveler in South Africa. They affect him in the Karroo, where the slender line of rails, along which his train creeps all day and all night across long stretches of brown desert and under the crests of stern, dark hills, seems to heighten by contrast the sense of solitude—a vast and barren solitude interposed between the busy haunts of men which he has left behind on the shores of the ocean and those still busier haunts whither he is bent, where the pick and hammer sound upon the Witwatersrand, and the palpitating engine drags masses of ore from the depths of the crowded mine. They affect him still more in the breezy highlands of Matabeleland, where the eye ranges over an apparently endless succession of undulations clothed with tall grass or waving wood, till they sink in the blue distance toward the plain through which the great Zambesi takes its seaward course.

### Greenhouse on Rails.

The latest novelty in greenhouses is a perambulating forcing glass house, which may be moved about at will. The new greenhouse is the exact counterpart of the old-fashioned, or rather present, form of structure, with the difference that it rests on wheels, which in turn run along a regular track. This unique hothouse is not limited as to site. It is regularly equipped with heating apparatus, including an engine and boiler for developing steam. This is in turn conveyed through a system of pipes. The striking feature is that this entire outfit is complete in itself, and may be moved about bodily.

This novel construction for a greenhouse has a number of advantages. It makes it possible for a series of different crops to be covered at the successive periods. It often happens, for example, that several kinds of crops could be grown together were it possible to protect one kind of vegetation at one time of the year and another at a different period. This has long been a serious problem among florists and horticulturists in general. The movable forcing house is a very simple solution of this difficulty. It may be used to force one crop, and when this work has been accomplished it may be used to ripen some other crop.

This unique glass house may be built on any scale. The sides rest upon two tracks, which resemble ordinary railroad tracks, except that they are very much further apart. These may be extended for any distance. The crops of plants which are to be protected by the glass house are planted in the ground between these rails.

### Cunning of the Fox.

No other still hunter can travel so quietly as a fox, and mighty few men are as crafty as the four-legged hunter when it comes to a matter of getting meat. Foxes have been seen in England, slipping from bush to bush, crawling and creeping after a sleeping hare, for all the world like a man stalking a deer. The fox cannot catch a rabbit in a fair chase, but its food is mostly rabbits, in spite of their fleetness. But at no time does it display its skill so well as when running for life with a pack of hounds in its trail.

Lord Willoughby de Broke writes to the Badminton Magazine to tell how a tired fox made straight for a flock of sheep in a pen, ran through them, and in the end escaped. Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, wrote a book called "Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus," of which an English translation exists. This book tells of a fox that leaped from back to back of a herd of goats. As the dogs could not follow, the fox escaped.

A curious trick of English foxes is to jump as high as possible, grasping a tree branch with their teeth, hold on till the hounds have gone on, and then dropping to the ground, escape. This is similar to the trick of the American fox, which jumps into a tree and rests on a branch; but American dogs are not such fools as English dogs. They gather around the tree and howl till the hunter comes.

A Missouri man has invented a robber-proof car.

### Eden's Flowers and Thorns.

In this beautiful season of flowering green, when the air is balmy and the sunlight golden, it seems a pity that anything should enter into this Eden of ours to mar its pleasures and blight its joy, but so it is ordained: man has his heritage, and it is even doubtful—if all of life were a scene of pleasure—whether we could possibly enjoy it. The birds come and sing, and the birds sing and go. Rheumatism comes also. It comes from exposure to the dampness of the nights and mornings, to the sudden change of temperature, and it certainly goes, as thousands know, by the prompt use of St. Jacobs Oil, which is a complete and perfect cure. It is well, therefore, while we enjoy all these seasonable delights, not to be without this great remedy for pain, and to have it ready, more because we are the more liable at this season than any other to suffer from such attacks.

The reason why we always find a thing in the last place we look, is because we stop hunting for it there.

## THE TURN OF LIFE.

### THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN.

**Experience of Mrs. Kelly, of Patchogue, Long Island.**

There is no period in woman's earthly career which she approaches with so much anxiety as the "change of life." Yet during the past twenty years women have learned much from a woman.

It is safe to say that women who prepare themselves for the eventful period, pass through it much easier than in the past.

There is but one course to pursue to subdue the nervous complications, and prepare the system for the change. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be used.

It is well for those approaching this time, to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She has the experience of years to aid her in advising. She will charge you nothing.

She helped this woman, who says:—

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in my family ten years, with the best results. Some time ago my daughter had catarrh of the womb, and it entirely cured her. I was approaching the "change of life," and was in a deplorable condition. My womb had fallen, and the bearing-down pains and backache were terrible, and kidneys affected

"I began taking the Compound, and my pains ceased. I consider it the strong bridge between sickness and health, and recommend it to everybody I meet who needs it."—Mrs. L. Kelly, Patchogue, L. I.

### Chinese Quail in Maryland.

Frank T. Redwood is interested in the increase of wild fowl in this country, and has an idea that Chinese quail may be successfully introduced. A friend brought him six of these birds a year ago. They were liberated in Talbot County, and flew off in the woods as naturally as though in China. But that was the last ever seen of them. They have disappeared entirely, so far as Mr. Redwood or his friends have been able to discover. Mr. Redwood is still firm in his faith that this species of bird will flourish in America, and to this end has arranged to have twenty pair brought over from China and let loose in the woods of Maryland. —Baltimore American.

Some people are not known as fools because their particular kind has never been classified.


# Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abcesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

# Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

# Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." Mrs. Anna Peterson, Larimer, Kansas.

# Hood's

## Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

**Hood's Pills** cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c


## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

### The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

**Subject; "Before They Adjourn."**

Text: "And teach his senators wisdom."—Psalms cv., 22.

Senators in this text stand for law-makers. Joseph was the lord treasurer of the Egyptian government, and among other great things which he did, according to my text, was to teach his senators wisdom. And if any men on earth ought to be endowed with wisdom it is senators, whether they stand in congresses, parliaments or reichstags or assemblies or legislatures. By their decisions nations go up or down. Law-makers are sometimes so tempted by prejudices, by sectional preference, by opportunity of personal advancement, and sometimes what is best to do is so doubtful that they ought to be prayed for and encouraged in every possible way instead of severely criticised and blamed and excoriated, as is much of the time the case. Our public men are so often the target to be shot at, merely because they obtain eminence which other men wanted but could not reach, that more injustices are hurled at our national legislature than the people of the United States can possibly imagine. The wholesale belying of our public men is simply damnable.

By residence in Washington I have come to find out that many of our public men are persistently misrepresented, and some of the best of them, the purest in their lives and most faithful in the discharge of their duties, are the worst defamed. Some day I want to preach a sermon from the text in II Peter: "They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities. Whereas angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not railing accusation against them before the Lord. But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not." So constant and malignant is this work of depreciation and scandalization in regard to our public men that all over the land there are those who suppose that the city of Washington is the center of all corruption, while what with its parks, and its equestrian statuary, and its wide streets, and its architectural symmetries, and its lovely homes, it is not only the most beautiful city under the sun, but has the highest style of citizenship. I have seen but one intoxicated man in the more than six months of my residence, and I do not think any man can give similar testimony of any other city on the American continent.

The gavels of our two houses of national legislature will soon fall, and adjournment of two bodies of men as talented, as upright and as patriotic as ever graced the capital will take place. The two or three unfortunate outbreaks which you have noticed only make more conspicuous the dignity, the fraternity, the eloquence, the fidelity which have characterized those two bodies during all the long months of important and anxious deliberation. We put a halo around great men of the past because they were so rare in their time. Our senate and house of representatives have five such men where once they had one. But it will not be until after they are dead that they will get appreciated. The world finds it safer to praise the dead than the living, because the departed, having a heavy pile of marble above them, may not rise to become rivals.

But, before the gavels of adjournment drop and the doors of Capitol Hill shut, there are one or two things that ought to be done, and let us pray God that they may be accomplished. More forcibly than ever before, congress has been implored to acknowledge God in our constitution. The Methodist Church, a church that is always doing glorious things, has in its recent Wilmington conference requested our congress to amend the immortal document which has been the foundation and wall and dome of our United States government by inserting the words, "Trusting in Almighty God." If that amendment is made, it will not only please all the good people of the country, but will please the heavens. It was only an oversight or a mental accident that the fathers who made the constitution did not insert a divinely worshipful sentence. They all, so far as they amounted to anything, believed in "God the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son." The constitution would have been a failure had it not been for the divine interference. The members of the convention could agree on nothing until, in response to Benjamin Franklin's request that the meetings be opened by prayer, the Lord God was called on to interfere and help, and then the way was cleared, and all the states signed the document, a historical fact that all the rat terriers of modern infidelity cannot bark out of existence. I know that there was an exception to the fact that the prominent men in those times were good men.

Tom Paine, a libertine and a sot, did not believe in anything good until he was dying, and then he shrieked out for God's mercy. And Ethan Allen, from one of whose descendants I have received within a few days a confirmation of the incident I mentioned in a recent sermon, as saying to his dying daughter that she had better take her mother's Christian religion than his own infidelity. The article sent me says: "The story has been denied by some of the Allen family, but the Bronson family, some of whom were with the dying girl, affirm that it is substantially true. In such a matter one confirmation is worth more than many denials." So says the article sent me. There is no doubt that Ethan Allen was the vulgarest sort of an infidel, for, sitting in a Presbyterian Church, his admirers say he struck the pew in front of him and swore out loud so as to disturb the meeting, and no gentleman would do that. I do not wonder that some of his descendants are ashamed of him, but of course they could not help it and are not to blame. But all the decent men of the Revolution believed in God, and our American congress, now assembled, will only echo the sentiments of the fathers when they enthrone the name of God in the constitution. We have now more reason for inserting that acknowledgement of divinity than our fathers had. Since then the continent has been peopled and great cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific built, and all in peace, showing that there must have been supernal supervisal. Since then the war of 1812, and ours the victory! Since then great financial prostrations, out of which we came to greater prosperity than anything that preceded. Since then sanguinary 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and notwithstanding the fact that all the foreign despotisms were planning for our demolition, we are a united people, and to-morrow you will find in both houses of congress the men who fought for the north and south, now sitting side by side, armed with no weapon except the pen, with which they write home to their constituents who want to be appointed postmasters. The man who cannot see God in our American history is as blind of soul as he would be blind of body if he could not at 12 o'clock of an unclouded noon see the sun in the heavens.

As a matter of gratitude to Almighty God, gentlemen of the American congress, be pleased to insert the four words suggested by the Methodist conference. Not only because of the kindness of God to this nation in the past should such reverential insertion be made, but because of the fact that we are going to want divine interposition still further in our national history. This gold and silver question will never be settled until God settles it. This question of tariff and free trade will never be settled until God settles it. This question between the east and the west, which is getting hotter and hotter and looks toward a republic of the Pacific, will not be settled until God settles it. We needed God in the 120 years of our past national life, and we will need Him still more in the next 120 years. Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates of our glorious constitution, and let the King of Glory come in! Make one line of that immortal document radiant with omnipotence! Spell at least one word with thrones! At the beginning, or at the close, or in the centre, recognize Him from whom as a nation we have received all the blessings of the past and upon whom we are dependent for the future. Print that word "God" or "Lord" or "Eternal Father" or "Ruler of Nations" somewhere between the first word and the last. The great expounder of the constitution sleeps at Marshfield, Mass., the Atlantic ocean still humming near his pillow of dust its prolonged lullaby. But is there not some one now living who in the white marble palace of the nation on yonder hill not ten minutes away will become the irradiator of the constitution by causing to be added the most tremendous word in our English vocabulary, the name of that being before whom all nations must bow or go into defeat and annihilation—"God?"

Again, before the approaching adjournment of our American congress, it ought to be decidedly and forever settled that no appropriations be made to sectarian schools, and that the courtship between church and state in this country be forever broken up. That question already seems temporarily settled. I wish it might be completely and forever settled. All schools and all institutions, as well as all denominations, should stand on the same level before American law. Emperor Alexander of Russia, at his Peterhof palace, asked me how many denominations of religion there were in America, and I recited their names as well as I could. Then he asked me the difference between them, and their I broke down. But when I told him that no religious denomination in America had any privileges above the others, he could hardly understand it. The Greek Church first in Russia, the Lutheran Church first in Germany, the Episcopal Church first in England, the Catholic Church first in Rome, Mohammedanism first in Constantinople—the emperor wondered how it was possible that all the denominations in America could stand on the same platform. But so it is, and so let it ever be. Let there be no preference, no partiality, no attempt to help one sect an inch higher than another. Washington and Jefferson, and all the early presidents, and all the great statesmen of the past, have lifted their voices against any such tendency. If a school or an institution cannot stand without the prop of national appropriation, then let that school or institution go down. On the other side of the sea the world has had plenty of illustration of church and state united. Let us have none of the hypocrisy and demoralization born of that relation on this side of the Atlantic. Let that denomination come out ahead that does the most for the cause of God and humanity, men, institutions and religions getting what they achieve by their own right arm of usefulness and not by the favoritism of government. As you regard the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions, keep politics out of religion.

But now that I am speaking of national affairs from a religious standpoint I bethink myself of the fact that two other gavels will soon lift and fall, the one at St. Louis and the other at Chicago, and before these national conventions adjourn I ask that they acknowledge God in the platforms. The men who construct those platforms are here this morning or will read these words. Let no political party think it can do its duty unless it acknowledges that God who built this continent and revealed it at the right time to the discoverer, and who has reared here a prosperity which has been given to no other people. "Oh," says some one, "there are people in this country who do not believe in a God, and it would be an insult to them." Well, there are people in this country who do not believe in common decency, or common honesty, or any kind of government, preferring anarchy. Your very platform is an insult to them. You ought not to regard a man who does not believe in God any more than you should regard a man who refuses to believe in common decency. Your pocketbook is not safe a moment in the presence of an atheist. God is the only source of good government. Why not, then, say so and let the chairman of the committee on resolutions in your national conventions take a pen full of ink and with bold hand head the document with one significant "whereas," acknowledging the goodness of God in the past and begging His kindness and protection for the future. Why, my friends, this country belongs to God, and we ought in every possible way to acknowledge it. From the moment that, on an October morning in 1492, Columbus looked over the side of the ship and saw the carved staff which made him think he was near an inhabited country, and saw also a thorn and a cluster of berries (type of our history ever since, the piercing sorrows and cluster of national joys), until this hour our country has been bounded on the north, south, east and west by the goodness of God. The Huguenots took possession of the Carolinas in the name of God. William Penn settled Philadelphia in the name of God. The Hollanders took possession of New York in the name of God. The pilgrim fathers settled New England in the name of God. Preceding the first gun of Bunker Hill, at the voice of prayer all heads uncovered.

In the war of 1812 an officer came to General Andrew Jackson and said: "There is an unusual noise in the camp. It ought to be stopped." General Jackson said: "What is the noise?" The officer said: "It is the voice of prayer and praise." Then the general said: "God forbid that prayer and praise should be an unusual noise in the encampment. You had better go and join them." Prayer at Valley Forge. Prayer at Monmouth. Prayer at Atlanta. Prayer at South Mountain. Prayer at Gettysburg. "Oh," says some infidel "the northern people prayed on one side, the southern people prayed on the other side, and so it did not amount to anything!" And I have heard good Christian people confounded with the infidel statement, when it is as plain to me as my right hand. Yes, the northern people prayed in one way, and the southern people prayed in another way, and God answered in His own way, giving to the north the re-establishment of the government and giving to the south larger opportunities, larger than she had ever anticipated—the harnessing of her rivers in great manufacturing interests, until the Mobile and the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee are southern Merrimacs, and the unrolling of the great southern mines of coal and iron, of which the world knew nothing, and opening before her opportunities of wealth which will give ninety-nine per cent. more of affluence than she ever possessed, and, instead of the black hands of American slaves, there are the more industrious black hands of the coal and iron mines of the south, which are achieving for her fabulous and unimagined wealth.

And there are domes oft white blossoms
where spread the white tents,
And there are plows in the track where the
war wagons went,
And there are songs where they lifted up
Rache.'s lament.

Oh, you are a stupid man if you do not understand how God answered Abraham Lincoln's prayer in the White House, and Stonewall Jackson's prayer in the saddle, and answered all the prayers of all the cathedrals on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line! God's country all the way past. God's country now! Put His name in your pronunciamentos. Put His name on your ensigns! Put His name on your city and state and national enterprises! Put His name in your hearts. We cannot sleep well the last sleep until we are assured that the God of our American institutions in the past will be the God of our American institutions in the days that are to come. Oh, when all the rivers that empty into Atlantic and Pacific seas shall pull on factory bands; when all the great mines of gold and silver and iron and coal shall be laid bare for the nation; when the last swamp shall be reclaimed, and the last jungle cleared, and the last American desert Edenized, and from sea to sea the continent shall be occupied by more than 1,200,000,000 souls, may it be found that moral and religious influences were multiplied in more rapid ratio than the population. And then there shall be four doxologies coming from north and south and east and west, four doxologies rolling toward each other and meeting midcontinent with such dash of holy joy that they shall mount to the throne

And heaven's high arch resound again
With peace on earth, good will to men.

I take a step farther and say that before the gavels of our senate and house of representatives and our political convention pound adjournment there ought to be passed a law or adopted a plank of intelligent helpfulness for the great foreign populations which are coming among us. It is too late now to discuss whether we had better let them come. They are here. They are coming this moment through the Narrows. They are this moment taking the first full inhalation of the free air of America. And they will continue to come as long as this country is the best place to live in.

You might as well pass a law prohibiting summer bees from alighting on a field of blossoming buckwheat; you might as well prohibit the stags of the mountains from coming down to the deer lick, as to prohibit the hunger bitten nations of Europe from coming to this land of bread—as to prohibit the people of England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Germany working themselves to death on small wages on the other side the sea—from coming to this land where there are the largest compensations under the sun. Why did God spread out the prairies of the Dakotas and roll the precious ore into Colorado? It was that all the earth might come and plow, and come and dig. Just as long as the centrifugal force of foreign despotisms throws them off just so long will the centripetal force of American institutions draw them here. And that is what is going to make this the mightiest nation on the earth. Intermarriage of nationalities, not circle intermarrying circle and nation intermarrying nation. But it is going to be Italian and Norwegian, Russian and Celt, Scotch and French, English and American.

The American of 100 years from now is to be different from the American of to-day. German brain, Irish wit, French civility, Scotch firmness, English loyality, Italian aesthetics packed into one man, and he an American! It is this intermarriage of nationalities that is going to make the American nation the greatest nation of the ages. But what are we doing for the moral and intellectual culture of the 500,000 foreigners who came in one year, and the 600,000 who came in another year, and the 800,000 who came in another year, and the 1,000,000 who are coming into our various American ports? What are we doing for them? Well, we are doing a great deal for them. We steal their baggage as soon as they get here. We send them up to a boarding house, where the least they lose is their money. We swindle them within ten minutes after they get ashore. We are doing a great deal for them. But what are we doing to introduce them into the duties of good citizenship? Many of them never saw a ballot box. Many of them never heard of the constitution of the United States. Many of them have no acquaintance with our laws. Now, I say, let the government of the United States, so commanded by one political party or both political parties, give to every immigrant who lands here a volume, in good type and well bound for long usage—a volume containing the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and a chapter on the spirit of our government. Let there be such a book on the shelf of every free library in America. While the American Bible society puts into the right hand of every immigrant a copy of the Holy Scriptures, let the government of the United States, commanded by some political party, put into the left hand of every immigrant a volume instructing him in the duties of good citizenship. There are thousands of foreigners in this land who need to learn that the ballot box is not a footstool, but a throne—not something to put your foot on, but something to bow before.

But whether members of the national legislature, or delegates to one of the national conventions, or private citizens, let us cultivate Christian patriotism. Oh, how good God has been to us as a nation! Just open the map of the continent and see how it is shaped for immeasurable prosperities. Navigable rivers, more in number and greater than of any other land, rolling down on all sides into the sea, prophesying large manufactories and easy commerce. Look at the great ranges of mountains, timbered with wealth on the top and sides and metalled with wealth underneath. One hundred and eighty thousand square miles of coal! One hundred and eighty thousand square miles of iron! The iron to pry out the coal. The coal to forge and smelt the iron. The land so contoured that extreme weather hardly ever lasts more than three days—extreme heat or extreme cold. Climate for the most part bracing and favorable for brawn and brain. All fruits. All minerals. All harvests. Scenery displaying autumnal pageantry that no land on earth pretends to rival. No South American earthquakes. No Scotch mists. No English fogs. No Egyptian plagues. The people of the United States are happier than any people on earth. It is the testimony of every man that has traveled abroad. For the poor more sympathy! For the industrious more opportunity! Oh, how good God was to our fathers and how good God has been to us and our children! To Him—blessed be His glorious name! To Him of cross and triumph be consecrated the United States of America!

There are three great reasons why you and I should do our best for this country—three great reasons: Our fathers' graves, our cradle, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves, your pulses run quickly. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or country graveyard their dust is very precious to you. I think they lived well and that they died right. Never submit to have any government over their tombs other than that government under which they lived and died. And then this country is our cradle. It may have rocked us very roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe to it! Our boyhood and girlhood, it was spent in this blessed country. I never have any patience with a man who talks against this country. Glorious place to be born in and a glorious place to live in. It has been our cradle. Aye! It is to be our children's birthright. You and I will soon be through. We will perhaps see a few more spring blossoms, and we will perhaps see a few more summer harvests, and we will perhaps gather a few more autumnal fruits, but we are to hand this government to our children as it was handed to us—a free land, a happy land, a Christian land. They are not to be trampled by despotism. They are not to be frightened by anarchists. We must hand this government to them over the ballot box, over the school desk, over the church altar, as we have received it and charge them solemnly to put their life between it and any keen stroke that would destroy it.

And Thou, Lord God Almighty, we put, with a thousand armed prayer, into Thy protection this nation! Remember our fathers' bleeding feet at Valley Forge. Remember Marion and Kosciusko. Remember the cold, and the hunger, and the long march, and the fever hospital. Remember the fearful charge at Bunker Hill. Remember Lexington, and Yorktown, and King's Mountain, and Gettysburg. Remember Perry's battle on the lake, and Hampton Roads, where the Cumberland went down. Remember Washington's prayer by the camp-fire. Remember Plymouth Rock and the landing amid the savages. Remember Independence Hall and how much it cost our fathers to sign their names. Remember all the blood and tears of three wars—1776, 1812, 1861. And more than all, remember the groan that was mightier than all other groans, and the thirst that stung worse than all other thirsts, and the death that was ghastlier than all other deaths—the mount on which Jesus died to make all men happy and free. For the sake of all this human and divine sacrifice, O God, protect this nation! And whosoever would blot it out, and whosoever would strike it down, and whosoever would turn his back, let him be accursed!

Go home to-day in high hopes of the future. The eternal God is on the side of this nation. Our brightest days are yet to come.

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that will
never call retreat.
He is sitting out the hearts of men before the
judgment seat.
Be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant,
my feet! Our God is marching on!


### Sciatic Rheumatism and its Cure.

*From the Gazette, Burlington, Iowa.*

The story of Mr. Tabor's nearly fatal attack of sciatic rheumatism is familiar to his large circle of acquaintances, but for the benefit of others and those similarly afflicted *The Gazette* has investigated the matter for publication. Mr. Tabor is Secretary and Treasurer for the Commercial Printing Company, with offices in the Hedge Block and resides at 417 Basset Street, Burlington, Ia. A *Gazette* man sought an interview with Mr. Tabor at his place of business to-day, and, although he was busily engaged with imperative duties, he talked freely and feelingly on the subject of his recent severe sickness and subsequent wonderful cure.

"Yes," said Mr. Tabor, "I can safely say that I am a well man, that is, my old trouble with rheumatism has entirely disappeared, but I am still taking Pink Pills and will keep on taking them as long as I continue to grow stronger and healthier, as I have been every day since I began to use them. You will not wonder at my profound faith in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after you have heard what I have to tell you. About one year ago I was stricken suddenly with sciatic rheumatism and was confined to my bed. It grew worse and rapidly assumed the form of inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered constant and acute pains and all the tortures which that horrible disease is capable of inflicting. At length under the constant care of a local physician I was enabled to return to my work, but only at intervals. Severe attacks would appear regularly in my back and descend into my leg and foot, and threatened to make me a permanent cripple. I tried various remedies for rheumatism, but without any beneficial results. I grew pale, weak and haggard, and my family and friends grew alarmed at my condition.

"About eight weeks ago my mother induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you know the result. Before I had used one box I felt greatly relieved and much stronger. I continued their use and improved rapidly. I have now taken eight boxes and feel like a new man and completely cured, all of which is due to the efficacy of Pink Pills. They are invigorating and thoroughly wholesome, and have helped me in every way."

In reply to inquiries Mr. Henry, the druggist, stated that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were having a large sale, that it was particularly gratifying to him to know that the customers themselves were highly pleased with the benefits they had derived from their use, that many of them stated that the pills were the only medium that had done them any good; that they not only gave quick relief, but permanent benefit. That the pills *do* sell and that the pills *do* cure is a certainty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes only at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.


Every man who doesn't know anything about farming longs to move to a farm and get rich while taking life easy.


### Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist has n't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.


Six of ten people who hunt you up want to tell you their troubles, and the remaining four have bills.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.


Each one of us is hemmed in by the horizon of his own times; imagination can penetrate beyond.


FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


The shadow of a trouble is generally blacker than the trouble itself.


J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.


Never measure a man's religion by the length of his face.


After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 228 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '96.


The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way toward the value of the thing itself.


### Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, send him to procure it for you. It will save your life.


If you admire a thing, don't examine it too closely.


You are bound to succeed in making HIRES Rootbeer if you follow the simple directions. Easy to make, delightful to take.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



For 21 years Dobbins' Electric Soap has been imitated by unscrupulous soap makers. *Why?* Because it is *best of all* and has an immense sale. Be sure and get *Dobbins'* and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.


It is strange how crowded the thoroughfare looks to the man that's chasing his hat down the street.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

# RIPANS TABULES

A physician in a New York town, not far from Albany, writes September 20th, 1895: "I had a case recently that will be of interest to you. An old gentleman had suffered from flatulence, due to indigestion; had been so annoyed by it that he had consulted all the doctors in the vicinity without securing any benefit. Finally he came to my office. I prescribed several remedies which failed utterly. I then prescribed Ripans Tabules, which he reported gave him immediate relief, and he is now nearly cured. I think it would be an excellent thing for you to make a strong feature of 'flatulence' in your advertisements, as I find them excellent in almost every case of that sort."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail (if price (five cents the box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

# ICE CREAM

Dealers, druggists and confectioners who wish to save ice, ice cream, labor and money, and who appreciate neatness and convenience, should send for our finely illustrated catalogue of ICE CREAM CABINETS or REFRIGERATORS. THE J. T. BURROWES CO., Portland, Maine.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. Loyal Manufacturing Company, Box 1.B, Detroit, Mich.

C & B GERMAN ELIXIR. ALL DRUGGISTS.
For Skin and Blood Diseases

RUPTURE All who wish to get rid of Rupture and tormenting trusses should send to S. J. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, Nos. 1 and 3 Ann St., New York, for his most interesting book of full information. Price by mail 15 cts.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent free. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

BNU 21

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ALABASTINE.
IT WON'T RUB OFF.
Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.
ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.
For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.
FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Doctor—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

# USE NO SOAP

with Pearline. Twould be absurd. It isn't necessary. Pearline contains everything of a soapy nature that's needed or that's good to go with it. And Pearline is so much better than soap that it has the work all done before the soap begins to take any part.

You're simply throwing away money. It's a clear waste of soap—and soap may be good for something, though it isn't much use in washing and cleaning, when Pearline's around. 671

Millions NOW USE Pearline

# THE NEW RACKET

*No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.*

## IF IN DOUBT

When you come to Bellefonte for shopping, it might be a wise idea to look through THE NEW RACKET before making your purchases. We think we are safe in saying that every three out of four of the residents of Bellefonte buy at THE RACKET. There is a reason for this, and if you ask them, they will tell you that it is the "Up-to-Date" store of the place, or as an intelligent lady said today, "Sinee The Racket came to town, some very pretentious stores have learned quite a good deal."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

## THOSE TICKETS

We spoke of last week are moving off at railroad speed. If you want one don't wait too long. Over four hundred out, and only started last week.

Every person is pleased with the plan. Also with the sample pictures. It's a great scheme. Don't miss it. Ask for a card. Only need to buy $3.00 worth. When you can go to Finkbinder's and get six cabinents, and one large picture by paying him the small sum of $1.75.

## JUST OPENED

A beautiful fine of fine toilet soaps· Buttermilk, castile, Rose Boquet, Sweet cream, &c. Try them.

**W. T. MEYER,**

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**


### Local Melange.

Johnny Neff has gone on a visit to his family in Elk county.

Tuesday, about noon, rain set in, which was welcome to all.

Many cisterns in Marion and Walker townships were lacking water.

The plague of candidates will soon be over—the crop is larger than the wheat crop will be.

Drs. Jacobs and Emerick inform us there is not much sickness in this section at this time.

Will Runkle is still on his paper wood job in Patton township where he has some twenty men employed.

Sam. Gingerick and John Bitner are putting up the spring-lock wire fencing, which gives entire satisfaction.

A kind word and obliging disposition costs you nothing and often gains for you the respect and good will of others.

Henry Stoner, one of the most successful farmers of near Tusseyville, made a business trip to town a few days ago.

Several thunder gusts passed north and south along the borders of our county Thursday evening and Monday afternoon, but left the rain on the other side.

The scramble for office among the Republicans in the county is livelier than among the Democrats. Will Krape of Gregg thinks he is far ahead of all others for sheriff.

### NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION

**Single Fare for the Round Trip to Pittsburg via P. R. R.**

For the National Prohibition Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., May 27, 28, and 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from May 24 to 26, inclusive, excursion tickets from all points on its system to Pittsburg and return, at a single fare for the round trip (no less rates than 25 cents.) These tickets will be good for return passage until May 30, inclusive.

### Millheim Indignant.

Millheim is justly indignant because a recent ruling of the postoffice department contracts her mail service so that letters cannot be mailed to towns east of her and be answered the same day. After next Monday the Woodward route is to be changed so as to begin at Coburn and leave Millheim out.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

### QUIETLY MARRIED.

**Mr. Samuel Kreamer and Miss Sadie Scholl United in Wedlock.**

A quiet and yet interesting wedding took place last Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scholl, about one mile east of Centre Hall, in which their daughter, Miss Sadie, was joined in wedlock to Mr. Samuel S. Kreamer.

Very few of our citizens were aware of the approaching event, although rumors had been plenty and afloat for a week or more before. It was quietly arranged and consummated, and was witnessed by only the families of the contracting couple.

The ceremony took place at half-past eight o'clock in the parlor of the Scholl home. The bride and groom were unattended, and took their position before the officiating minister, Rev. Rearick, who tied the knot which made them one. After the ceremony a supper was served the guests, and the rest of the evening was pleasantly spent.

The groom, Mr. Kreamer, is a young man of excellent character, and for years has been connected with the firm of Harper & Kreamer. Several weeks ago he was taken into the firm through the withdrawal of Mr. Simon Harper, and is now the junior member of the firm of Kreamer & Son. He is a keen and energetic business man, and is very popular.

His bride is a handsome, and very accomplished young lady, possessed of more than ordinary musical ability. For several years she has been organist in the Lutheran church at this place, which position she creditably filled.

Mr. and Mrs. Kreamer will take up their residence in Centre Hall. They have the best wishes of their many friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

### Out of the Ordinary.

The sessions of the town council have always been a dry and dull proceeding, and they are always conducted in the same routine of business. At the last session on Friday evening it was much varied and became quite interesting through a resolution introduced and passed by a good vote, that no member of the council be employed in any job or work sanctioned by that body. There has been much unfavorable commemt by tax payers during the last year of members of the council drawing orders upon the borough for labor and material and this will put an effective stop to it, although the law clearly defines that question without the council passing a resolution. The resolution raised quite a debate and personalities were just a little indulged in.

### Bloomed Early.

A farmer says to an exchange: "Since the year 1836, at which time I began to notice the growth of vegetation, etc., I have never seen apple trees in bloom in the month of April till this year. Some apple trees were blooming as early as April 20. They usually bloom about the 10th of May. The peach, plum, cherry and pear trees are earlier bloomers, and what is very remarkable,, the late peach is the first to bloom.

### Should be Held.

The mail service to Potters Mills and other towns across the valley could be greatly improved by having the mail leave Centre Hall one-half hour later. With the eastern mail train arriving at 3.31 and the mail leaving the post office at the same time, the patrons are compelled to await twenty-four hours for mail that could just as well be had the same day. A petition to the department would soon remedy this and give Tusseyville, Centre Hill, Colyer, and Potters Mills a better service.

### Death of Clara Dale.

Clara Dale, daughter of George Dale of near Lemont, died on Monday morning at Atlantic City. She had been in Philadelphia for several weeks for medical treatment, and upon advice of her physician she had gone to Atlantic City in hopes that the ocean breeze might benefit her. Her father had been telegraphed for and was at her death bed when she died. The body was brought home on Tuesday morning's train.

### Was Badly Needed.

Tuesday we had a corking good rain. It was badly needed. For several weeks it has been very dry, and parts of pulverized Penns Valley have been afloat and moving about in the high winds without legal formalities. It was dusty, and the rain settled it for a couple days at least. In several places in the community cisterns had gone dry and farmers had been driving their stock some distance to water.

### Had His Arm Broken.

Last Friday evening Ellis, son of John Hall, of Bellefonte, while out riding on his bicycle ran foul of a cow. The animal kicked the wheel, throwing the boy to the ground with the result that his left arm was broken near the wrist.

### Meeting of Grange.

Centre County Pomona Grange will meet in the hall of Washington Grange, one mile west of State College, Tuesday, May 26, at 10 a. m.

### STUMBLED AND FELL.

**John Durst, of Near Centre Hall, Met With a Serious Accident.**

Last Thursday, John Durst, son of Philip Durst, east of Centre Hall, met with a serious accident while hauling baled hay, in falling and having the heavily loaded wagon pass over his arm, fracturing it and receiving other serious injuries.

John with his brother Charley was taking a load of hay to Spring Mills. There were four horses in the wagon, which had a load of over two tons. Going down a hill at Allison's saw mill, between Spring Mills and Farmers Mills, the lock failed to work properly and the wagon rushed forward on the horses. John was locking and he ran forward to hold the horses, and had scarcely grabbed the lead rein when he stumbled and fell, and a wheel of the wagon passed over his arm, breaking and crushing it. He also received a severe cut on the head.

He was picked up and carried into the house of Mr. Strunk who lives near, and medical attention was given him. Owing to his critical condition he has not been removed to his home, but his condition is somewhat improved.

### Accidentally Killed.

A fatal accident took place in a lumber camp, a mile north-east of Woodward, on Tuesday morning, by which an eight-year-old son of Mr. John Sheetz was killed by a nine-year-old son of a man by the name of Goodman.

On the fatal morning the little boys accompanied their fathers to work in the woods. When the men left the camp the boys remained to play. It was not long until little Goodman discovered a gun with which he began fooling. While working the trigger the gun was discharged, the load entering little Sheetz's breast, just below the heart, causing death in about half an hour.

### Of Interest to Fishermen.

As to so called private streams the supreme court has decided that unless the fish have been propagated by a man living along a stream, that stream is not private. Fish that are merely put in a stream to grow are not private. Neither is a pond private that is not wholly on a man's land. A man, whose ground only partly surrounds the pond, cannot claim the fish, and all his signs forbidding trespassers amounts to nothing.

### The Survey Made.

The surveyors of the new Sugar valley railroad have completed their work and dispersed for their respective homes. Now, we are all anxious to know when work on the new road will be completed. Might it not be well for the well-to-do citizens of Brush valley to make an effort to get this proposed new railroad to enter their valley and head for Bellefonte via Centre Hall?

### Girl Horse Thief.

Carrie Matters, a young Milton girl, is in the Sunbury jail charged with stealing a horse from a liveryman in Shamokin. She hired the horse, ostensibly for the purpose of taking a drive in that town, but instead went to Sunbury and from that place to Milton.

### Death at Boalsburg.

Miss Anna, daughter of Wash. Williams, deceased, of Boalsburg, died in that place on Sunday last, at 7 a. m. She had been at school at the Home at Loysville, and had an attack of diabetis. She was brought to her home at Boalsburg, where her disease resulted fatally. She was an estimable young lady and was beloved by all. Her age was about fourteen years.

### Will Take Part in the Parade.

All the Grand Army posts, Camps of Sons of Veterans and the Union Veteran Legions in Cambria, Clearfield, Centre and Huntingdon counties will be united to participate in the military parade at the Blair county semi-centennial in Hollidaysburg next month.

### Change of Time.

On Monday morning a new time table went into effect on the railroad. The only change however from the former is that the evening train west to Bellefonte arrives here one-half hour earlier than before, its time being 3.31 instead of 4.01. The other trains arrive same time as before.

### Mails Close.

The time for closing the mails at the mails at the Centre Hall post office is as follows: East 6.30 a. m.; west 7.30 a. m.; east, 2.30 p. m.; west, 3.15 p. m.; south, 3.20 p. m.

### Painting the Parsonage.

The Reformed parsonage down the street is undergoing repairs on the exterior and o new coat of paint is being applied.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

### DIED NEAR MADISONBURG.

**Henry Fiedler Expires on Friday from Typhoid Pneumonia.**

Last Friday morning at nine o'clock the death of Henry Fiedler occurred at his home near Madisonburg, from typhoid pneumonia, at the age of about 65 years.

Mr. Fiedler was a farmer by occupation, and was one of Miles township's most highly respected citizens. His health had been not of the best for several years, suffering from various ailments.

He was the father of five children, all of whom are living. They are, J. A. Fiedler, formerly editor of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, now located at Williamsport; Newton Fiedler, at home, Isaiah Fiedler, in Missouri; Mrs. J. E. Reber, of Lewisburg, and Miss Bertha Fiedler, at home.

The funeral took place on Monday morning from the late residence of the deceased, and was largely attended. The interment was made in the cemetery at Madisonburg.

### Crop Prospects not Encouraging.

The crop prospects in this county at this time, are any thing but encouraging for the farmer. The wheat at best will not yield one third of a crop, and if timely rain does not set in, it will be worse yet. Those usually productive vallies, Penn's valley, Brush valley, Nittany valley and Bald Eagle valley, do not have their usual promising appearance for a wheat crop—many fields are almost bare, others are spotted showing enough of winter-killed spotts to not pay for the labor of harvesting; some fields promise a third and some a half a crop, while it is rare to find a good field of wheat.

The grass is short for want of rain, and if no rain sets in soon the hay crop will be a light one, even at best it will not be a full crop.

The corn is about all planted but it needs rain to start its growth, and if the season proves favorable there may be a large corn crop. The same may be said as to potatoes.

The oats is up all right but rain is needed to push it ahead.

The prospect for fruit is fine; trees laden with blossoms cheer the hills and vallies, and only a prolonged dry spell will interfere with an abundant fruit crop.

Some of the choicest farms of our county present the most unpromising appearance this year.

### COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

**At the Pennsylvania State College, June 14-17, 1896.**

Sunday, June 14—10.30 a. m., Baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia.

Monday, June 15—2 p. m. Annual Inter-Class Athletic Contest.—8. m., Junior Oratorical Contest.

Tuesday, June 16—8.30 a. m., Annual meeting of the Alumni Association. 9.45 a. m., Artillery, Salute. 10 a. m., Annual meeting of the board of trustees. 12 m., Alumni dinner (in the Armory.) 2. p. m., Meeting (in Room No. 121) of Delegates and Alumni to elect trustees. 3 p. m., Exhibition Drill of State College Cadets. 8 p. m., Annual address before the Alumni by the Hon. James A. Beaver of Bellefonte.

Wednesday, June 17—Graduation Exercises of the Class of '96. Commencement address, by the Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia.

### Not Serious.

Warner E. Barr, the young man, formerly of Bellefonte, who shot a boarding house mistress at Mansfield, Ohio, a short time ago, is still confined in the prison at that place. The young lady has about recovered from the wounds and left the state so that she would not be called to appear against her assailant. What the authorities will do towards the prosecution of young Barr is not known.

His friends at Bellefonte have taken up a subscription and will make an effort to have the young man released. He is said to be a physical wreck and in need of medical treatment.

### A Dreadful Accident.

Nathan Dorman was the victim of a dreadful accident in Watts township, Perry county. While out driving his horse ran off, and in trying to get out of the carriage one of Dorman's legs slipped between the spokes of the wheel. He was dragged for a mile, his body going around with every revolution of the wheel. Although nearly every bone in his body was broken, he was conscious when rescued, but he died soon afterwards. Dorman was forty years old.

### Sold their Church Lot.

A meeting of the Reformed and Lutheran cemetery association was held in the Evangelical church last Monday evening. The old Reformed church stood on the corner of the cemetery, and this lot, one-fourth acre, was purchased by the association for $250.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

## ...MINGLE'S SHOES...

**OUR $2.25 SPECIAL....**

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

**IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?**

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

**Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.**

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

**GARMAN'S STORE.**
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is gwine to say."

If You want to save

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....BUY YOUR...

FURNITURE

**AT W. R. BRACHBILL'S, BELLEFONTE, PA.**

Telephone call, 1302.

We buy in car load lots from the factory, therefore save jobber's profits.

# THE GLOBE.

## DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

We employ more help than any store in Bellefonte.

Tne logical result is that we do more business than any other establishment.

We buy in large quantities and in many instances can afford to sell our goods as low as many of our so-called competitors purchase them.

## THE LEADING BARGAIN EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Shirt waists worth 75 cts. now selling at 48.
Shirt waists in Persian Dimities worth $1.50, now 98 cts.
Seamle Black Hose, fast black, worth 18cts. now 10c.
We will sell a full regular 25ct. Hose this week for 18c.
All Silk Gloria Sun Umbrella regular price $1.50 now 98c.
Speciol Bargain in white Chiffon Parasols.
50 pieces new Dimities worth 12 1-2cts. now 9cts.
25 pieces Imported Irish Dimities regular price 25c. now 20c.
New Line of Crepons and Imitation Silks only 10cts.
Genuine Buttermilk Soap 5cts. or 14c. a box of 3 cakes.
Baby Lace Caps only 10c.
Ladies' Vests at 5c.
Ladies' lisle thread vests worth 25c. now 10c.
White Bed Spreads worth $1.00 now 78c.
White Bed Spreads usually sold at $1.50 now 1.08
New line of Ladies' Belts very low.
New line of Shirt Waist Setts at 25c., these are priced to you regularly elsewhere at 50c. to 1.00, our price only 25c.
Genuine Milanese Silk Mitts worth 75c now 35c. We have them in Black and White.

We will make some special prices in a lot of Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs this week. Come in and take a look at them.

New line of Ladies' Ties to wear with shirt waists; they are nobby.

Writing Paper such as is sold in stationery stores at 20c. a box we will sell this week at 7c.

100 pieces Blue Calico received again this week. We are selling it at 4c. a yard and guarantee it equal to the very best.

We can show the best line of Wash Dress Goods in Centre Co. Prices cut down to Bed Rock.

**All That is Rich and Rare in Millinery We Can Show.**

The success of our Millinery Department this season has gone far ahead of our most sanguine expectations. Our styles and varieties are such that we can suit the most exacting taste, and our prices never fail to please.

All Hats trimmed free of charge.

## KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

**Bellefonte, - Pa.**